



County Borough of Derby.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR 1924,

BY

ALBERT E. BRINDLEY, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., &c.,


Medical Officer of Health;

Medical Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospitals, and

Medical Officer to the Education Committee.

DERBY:

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„ MRS. PETTY.	MRS. WARDEN.*
	MRS. SCUDDER.*

* Co-opted Members

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

FORD STREET,

DERBY,

August, 1925.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. PETTY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Derby for the year 1924.

The records for the year show certain features of a satisfactory nature and others which are more or less discouraging. In the former, it is pleasing to note that the *Infant Mortality* is, for the second year in succession, the lowest on record. The *Maternal Mortality* of 1·9 per 1,000 births is also the lowest in the annals of the Department.

Another gratifying feature of the report is the fact that the number of cases of *Ophthalmia Neonatorum*, at one time such a fruitful cause of blindness, was only 19, the lowest recorded in one year since the disease became notifiable in October, 1913 ; (five years ago 133 cases were notified in the year). This result is, to some extent at any rate, in my opinion, due to the excellent work done at the Venereal Diseases Clinic at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary ; and reflects credit upon those engaged in maternity work in the town.

Other notable records are :—(a) the number of cases of *Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever* is the lowest recorded (there was no death from this disease in 1924), and (b) the deaths from *Infantile Diarrhœa* were fewer than those registered in any previous year. The number of deaths from *Whooping Cough* also shows a considerable reduction.

On the other hand, the deaths from *Measles* show an increase in number. An important point to note in connection with the latter is that all the deaths occurred in children under five years of age ; this was also the experience in 1923.

It is somewhat disappointing to record an increase in the number of notifications of *Tuberculosis*, and an increase in the number of deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lungs (or “ Consumption ”). Dr. Wray, Tuberculosis Officer, notes a tendency to greater virulence of the disease. There is, however, a decrease in the number of deaths from Tuberculosis of other organs.

A matter for regret also is the increase in the number of deaths from *Diphtheria*. Many of the cases of this disease which came under the observation of the Health Department were of virulent type. Another disquieting feature of the year was the occurrence of 18 cases of *Encephalitis Lethargica*, or “ Sleepy Sickness,” and one-half of these cases died.

One of the prominent features of the Health Report for the year deals with the outbreak of *Small-Pox*, which commenced at the beginning of April and continued throughout the year, 210 cases in all being notified. Included in the report is a special report made to the Health Committee on the first 200 cases. The principal difficulties with which we have to contend in dealing with this outbreak may be briefly summarised as follows :—

(1) The mildness of the type of many of the cases, some having only very few “ spots,” while there is a probability that some cases occurred without any eruption, yet they were capable of transmitting the disease. These facts led to cases being unrecognised until first or second crops of the disease occurred in the “ contacts.”

(2) The fact that patients invariably felt better on the first appearance of the rash, and this led them to go back to work, or to places of amusement, or to see their friends, before the true nature of the disease was recognised.

(3) In many cases the wanderings of these infectious persons could not be traced owing to the withholding of information. We also had to deal with cases which were deliberately concealed.

(4) A certain amount of scepticism as to the nature of the illness on the part of persons who appeared to think that Small-Pox only makes its appearance as a very severe and loathsome disease.

(5) The simultaneous occurrence of cases of Chicken-Pox, often of a severe type, occurring in adults added to the difficulties. One of these severe cases occurred in a woman of fifty-six years of age.

(6) The important factor in maintaining the prevalence of the disease was the objection to vaccination. I have already stated my views on many occasions, and in many places on this question, and I would venture to quote from the recently issued report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, in which the words of Sir George Newman express the views of experienced observers far better than I can :—

“ The main point at issue is not after all a question of nomenclature or doctrinaire views respecting the nature of the disease, but is essentially that of its eradication. The steps requisite to be taken in an invaded area are well known. They comprise prompt removal of the patients to Hospital or other form of effective isolation ; thorough disinfection of infected houses and articles ; vaccination and re-vaccination of persons who may have been exposed to infection ; and the careful tracing and surveillance of contacts. Successful vaccination and re-vaccination constitute the only efficient protection against small-pox whether of the mild or severe form.”

“ The experience recorded above shows that the disease is capable of being controlled, or stamped out, and it has, in fact, been controlled in many places. This being so, I am bound to add, that it would be discreditable to the public health administration of the country and the practical common-sense of the nation if the disease were allowed to become endemic. At present there is unquestion-

ably that danger ; reservoirs exist from which the infection overflows into previously uninvaded areas. Whatever its nomenclature, small-pox, severe or mild, is a menace, which if preventable should be prevented. Its prevalence disturbs society, is extremely costly in money, injures trade, leads to suffering, and may at any time become a grave national disability. Our duty in the presence of small-pox is not to waste precious time debating its modifications, but to rid the country of it. The Local Authorities concerned have a serious responsibility to the whole community to extirpate the infection from their own areas, and no suggestion that the present type of illness is too trivial in character to be worth serious attention should be allowed to stand in the way of its effective control. The supreme method of control is vaccination, and I must repeat, what I have said again and again, that whatever be the imperfections of the Vaccination Laws or rather vaccination system as practised in England, the protection which vaccination and re-vaccination may afford cannot be disputed by anyone who has had actual experience in dealing with this disease."

I have already expressed my opinion that the vaccination or re-vaccination of " contacts " would cut short the *epidemic* in a month. To this opinion I still adhere. Immediate vaccination might not prevent the occurrence of the eruption in other cases who have already contracted the disease and who represent the first crop among those who have been in contact with the patient either at home, or at work, or play, but it would effectually prevent a second crop. We have had as many as five crops in one household following the first case, the cases occurring at intervals of approximately a fortnight. It is absolutely unfair to those ratepayers who have protected themselves against the disease that they should have to pay the high cost of treating the cases which occur in this fashion.

With regard to the condition of the population in Derby, it is interesting to note that only 8·3 per cent. of school children examined at medical inspections were found to have been vaccinated. This rather points to the fact that approximately 90% of the population

of Derby were unprotected against the disease, and the chart accompanying the Report shows how readily the disease spreads among school children when introduced into one of our elementary schools ; it must be also remembered that not school children only are susceptible, for the ages of cases notified varied from 18 days to 79 years.

I might also mention that none of the staff (nurses, wardmaids, medical officers, inspectors) developed the disease, although coming into frequent and intimate contact with small pox patients. In this connection, it might be mentioned that during 1924, fourteen of the nurses and members of the domestic staff of the Isolation Hospital developed Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria.

The housing problem still remains outstanding in Derby, as in many other places. The progress that has been made in providing new houses under the Corporation's scheme is indicated by the following figures :—

(a) Number of houses completed under this scheme from							
August, 1919, to end of June, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	940
(b) Number of houses in course of erection, June 30th,							
1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
(c) Houses to be commenced in the near future							675

The natural increase in the population of the Borough during the three years 1922-24 was 3,385. This number at four and a half persons per house would require 750 houses.

The great problem now is to *accelerate the erection of dwellings*, not only to relieve the overcrowding and distress of families who are unable to obtain houses, but also that we may deal with many insanitary dwellings which ought to be demolished. All the work in this direction has been held up for years owing to lack of other accommodation for the dis-housed tenants of insanitary dwellings. His Worship the Mayor has put forward an urgent and eloquent plea for the more rapid provision of additional houses, even if the construction is of a more or less temporary character, and in support

of his propaganda in this respect I might refer to the Small-Pox Hospital at Blakeley, which is structurally of a temporary character, nevertheless the patients in that Institution almost invariably improve in health and vigour during their period of residence. No reasonable argument on hygienic grounds, then, can be adduced against temporary dwellings in suitable situations; for in many institutions such buildings are already utilised for people who are sick or who are recovering from acute illness.

It is to be regretted that the report of the Housing Inspector is not so satisfactory as in previous years. This is attributable to the fact that, owing to the outbreak of Small-Pox, the whole time of one of the Inspectors usually engaged on housing work was taken up in dealing with this disease, the staff available for the Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Ford) being limited to this extent. As we regard the work carried out under the Housing and Town Planning Acts as one of the most valuable of our contributions to the public health, one of the many evil effects of Small-Pox will be noted.

Included in the following pages are special reports by the Tuberculosis Officer (Dr. Wray), and also a short summary, for which I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor, on the *open spaces* and *recreation grounds* provided by the Municipality for Derby residents. It will be seen from the latter report that we are still below the standard of area for parks and recreation grounds, which is considered desirable for our population.

With regard to the *milk* question, the consumption of Grade A milk shows an increase in quantity of nearly fifty per cent. as compared with the preceding year.

With reference to the *future*, the following may be mentioned as *some* of our needs. In addition to the provision of more houses, it will be necessary to increase the ward accommodation at the Isolation Hospital, as well as the accommodation for the nursing staff. I should also recommend the extension of the dental service for expectant and nursing mothers, and the establishment of facilities for dental treatment for the tuberculous patients and the

inmates of the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The provision of an X-Ray installation is also required, more especially in connection with tuberculous patients. If Small-Pox continues further hospital accommodation, also accommodation for the bathing and examination of contacts will be needed ; a more reasonable attitude towards vaccination should obviate the latter requirements.*

More educational propaganda work is needed in the town, especially as to the nature and mode of spread of infectious diseases and the importance of personal care in the matter ; the influence of environment in affecting the spread of these diseases is often much exaggerated.

The Department has been indebted during the year to Voluntary Helpers and others for valuable help. A list of these helpers, and also of others to whom we have been indebted during the year, is given on page 74.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to the staff of the Health Departments in its various branches for its able and ready help, to the Town Clerk and other officials for valuable advice and assistance, and to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for kind consideration and support.

I am,

Mrs. Petty and Gentlemen

Yours obediently,

ALBERT E. BRINDLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

* " No man need take Small Pox unless he wishes."—Sir Leslie McKenzie (Member of the Scottish Board of Health), Edinburgh, July, 1925.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area of Borough	5,272 Acres
Elevation above sea level—	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div> highest, Burton Road, 325 ft. lowest, Osmaston Ward 126 ft. Market Place 157 ft. </div> </div>
Population at Census, 1921	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div> Males .. 62,807 Females .. 66,989 </div> </div>
Number of persons per acre at Census, 1911	23·4
„ „ „ „ 1921	24·6
Number of persons per House at Census, 1911	4·34
„ „ „ „ 1921	4·55
Annual Rateable Value	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div> for District purposes ... £732,942 1924 } for Poor Rate purposes ... £752,497 </div> </div>
Sum represented by a penny Rate	£2,852
Estimated population for 1924	133,700
Number of Houses (1921 Census)	29,120
*Number of Houses constructed during 1924	200

* Exclusive of houses built by Corporation.

1924.

						Rate per 1,000 population
*Marriages	1105					16·5
	Males.	Females.	Total			
Births (Registered) :—						
(Legitimate)	1,257	1,228	2,485			19·2
(Illegitimate)	40	44	84			
Births (Notified)			2,535			18·9
Deaths ...	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div> Males ... 797 Females ... 716 </div> </div>	1,513				11·3
Excess of Births registered over Deaths		1,056				

DEATHS :—

Zymotic Diseases	59	0·44
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	113	0·84
Other Tuberculous Diseases	25	0·19
Respiratory Diseases	235	1·76

*Information kindly supplied by Mr. Meddings, Supt. Registrar.

Under 1 year of age—

Legitimate	152	}	159	61.2	}	61.8
Illegitimate	7			83.3		

per 1,000 births.

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of Childbirth ...	}	From Sepsis ...	2
		From other causes	3
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			16
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)			4
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			8

DEATH RATES :—	Rate per 1,000 population.
England and Wales	12.2
105 County Boroughs and great towns (including London)	12.3
157 smaller towns (1921, Adjusted Populations, 20,000—50,000)	11.2
London	12.1

BIRTHS.

Birth-rate, 1924 19.2

The Births registered during the year numbered 2,569 (44 less than the registered births of 1923), 2,535 births were notified.

	Percentage.
Number of Births attended by Midwives ...	1594 ... 62.9
Number of Births attended by Doctors ...	416 ... 16.4
Number of Births attended in Institutions—	
Residents	393 ... 15.5
Non-residents	132 ... 5.2
	2535

DEATHS.

Death-rate, 1924 11.3

The total number of Deaths registered during the year was 1,676, as compared with 1,703 in 1923; of these 1,676 deaths, 185 were strangers, and there were 22 deaths of Derby residents registered outside the Borough, making a net total of 1,513. The net death-rate therefore from all causes was 11.3. The net death-rate for 1924 was the third lowest recorded.

**POPULATION, DENSITY, DEATHS, AND CERTAIN DEATH RATES in the various Wards
of the Borough of Derby, for the year 1924.**

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WARDS.	Popula- tion in 1921 (Census)	Esti- mated Popula- tion in 1924.	Acreage (Census 1921).	Density in persons per acre, 1924	Total Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 living.	Deaths from Notifiable Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis & Pneumonia) including Whooping Cough and Diarrhoea.	Death per 1,000 living.	Deaths from Respira- tory Diseases exclusive of Tuber- culosis.	Res- piratory death rate.	Deaths from Pulmon- ary Tuber- culosis.	Pulmonary Tubercu- losis (Phthisis) Death Rate.	Number of Deaths of infants under 1 year. 1 year.	Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births
Abbey ...	10,348	10,659	283	37.7	103	9.66	9	0.84	18	1.69	9	0.84	15	66
Arboretum ...	8,734	8,996	122	73.7	93	10.34	...	...	15	1.67	10	1.11	4	30
Babington ...	8,090	8,332	134	62.2	101	12.12	4	0.48	13	1.56	5	0.60	3	29
Becket ...	7,015	7,233	102	70.9	113	15.62	7	0.97	17	2.35	9	1.24	15	105
Bridge ...	5,508	5,674	227	25.0	61	10.75	...	...	8	1.41	3	0.53	...	...
Castle ...	7,914	8,151	112	72.7	128	15.70	3	0.37	28	3.44	14	1.72	26	134
Dale ...	10,284	10,593	268	39.5	95	8.97	4	0.38	8	0.75	9	0.85	6	39
Derwent ...	5,982	6,131	900	6.8	68	11.04	4	0.65	11	1.78	4	0.65	8	70
Friar Gate ...	8,787	9,050	175	51.7	105	11.60	15	1.66	12	1.33	6	0.66	8	60
King's Mead ...	6,274	6,462	89	72.6	112	17.33	9	1.39	23	3.56	8	1.24	17	109
Litchurch ...	8,103	8,347	465	17.9	119	14.26	1	0.12	17	2.04	12	1.44	11	82
Markeaton ...	7,520	7,746	150	51.6	102	13.17	6	0.77	19	2.45	7	0.90	13	78
Normanton ...	8,781	9,044	106	85.3	70	7.74	4	0.44	10	1.10	4	0.44	5	32
Osmaston ...	7,815	8,050	1,392	5.8	74	9.19	1	0.12	12	1.49	4	0.49	6	45
Pear Tree ...	10,535	10,852	395	27.5	82	7.55	2	0.18	13	1.20	4	0.37	9	39
Rowditch ...	8,106	8,350	352	23.7	87	10.42	2	0.24	11	1.32	5	0.60	13	101
*Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	529	...	...	...	64	...	34	...	55	...
Non-residents ...	...	...	...	...	185	...	...	...	17	...	8	...	17	...
†Whole Borough	129,796	133,700	5,272	25.4	1,513	11.3	71	0.53	235	1.76	113	0.84	159	62

* The Deaths in Institutions have been relegated to the various wards.

† Excluding Non-Residents.

Principal Causes of Death, 1924, COMPARISON WITH 1923.

	<i>Deaths in 1924.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
Bronchitis	138	...	14
Heart Disease	182	6	...
Cancer	172	...	6
*Premature Birth	60	...	16
Old Age	149	...	50
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	113	5	...
Apoplexy and Cerebral Hæmorrhage	82	26	...
Pneumonia	85	...	6
Violence Causes (including Suicide)	42	...	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	45	...	7
Diarrhœa	8	...	7
Influenza	36	4	...
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	12	...	9
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	25	...	8
Diphtheria	28	25	...
Measles	16	12	...
Cirrhosis of Liver and Alcoholism	7	...	1
Scarlet Fever	3	...	...
Meningitis	10	3	...
Whooping Cough	4	...	21

*Including Congenital Defects, and Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.

Inquests held during 1924.—These numbered 123, 80 males and 43 females.

Mortuary.—Dead bodies received during the year, 28. Post mortem examinations, 25.

Exhumation.—One licence was received from the Home Office during the year authorising exhumation for purpose of re-interment of remains.

Infantile Mortality.—Of the 159 deaths of babies under the age of one year, 63 occurred during the first month, and of this number more than half (viz., 35) took place during the first week of life.

Influence of Feeding.—The total number of babies who have been under the observation of the Health Visitors from January, 1908, to December, 1923, was 41,988. Of these 75·8% were wholly

breast-fed during the first three months of life, 6·1% were wholly hand-fed, and 18·1% were partly reared by hand and partly by natural means. The infantile mortality, or death-rate per 1,000 births, among children wholly breast-fed was 36·7, among the hand-fed it was 154·8, and among those mixed-fed 122·2. The evidence, then, in favour of the breast-feeding of infants, especially during the early months of life, is very great indeed.

Excessive Mortality during the year.—Cancer was responsible for 172 deaths during 1924, this being a decrease of six, as compared with 178 in the previous year. The average mortality in the quinquennium 1902-6 was 84·8, while that of the quinquennium 1920-24 was 162·6. The number of deaths from Heart Disease showed an increase of six, as compared with 1923; from Pneumonia a decrease of six, Bronchitis a decrease of fourteen, and Tuberculosis, all forms, a decrease of 3.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

DISEASE.	<i>Total Cases Notified</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Total Deaths.</i>
Small Pox	210	210	...
Diphtheria	238	193	28
Scarlet Fever	362	218	3
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	3	3	...
Puerperal Fever	13	3	2
Pneumonia	392	6	85
Erysipelas	35	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	...
Continued Fever	1	...	...
Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	18	3	9
Polio-Encephalitis ... ..	...	...	...
Malaria	1	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	19	...	...
Measles and German Measles...	2958	197	16
Chicken Pox	779	5	...
Dysentery	1	...	...
Tuberculosis—			
Pulmonary { Males	171	60	67
{ Females	112	48	46
{ Total	283	108	113
Non- { Males	28	4	14
Pulmonary { Females	25	4	11
{ Total	53	8	25

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1924.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.											TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.											Non-Residents.	Total Cases re-moved to Hospital.							
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.										Abbey.	Arboretum.	Babington.	Becket.	Bridge.	Castle.	Dale.	Derwent.	Friar Gate.	King's Mead.	Litchurch.			Marketon.	Normanton.	Osmaston.	Pear Tree.	Rowditch.		
		Under 1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-35.	35-45.																			45-65.	65 and upwards.
Small-pox ...	210	2	2	2	3	5	26	71	30	37	12	20	..	14	10	6	10	10	14	12	2	18	52	8	1	..	31	5	210		
Cholera ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	238	2	6	11	16	26	76	48	17	22	11	3	..	13	5	6	14	9	9	18	61	50	4	21	13	4	9	5	193		
Erysipelas ...	35	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	2	5	4	17	2	2	1	2	3	1	5	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...	362	1	6	21	28	29	136	65	31	37	7	1	..	51	21	27	20	9	46	16	12	11	13	13	48	20	25	23	218		
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	3
Cerebro-spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lethargica ...	18	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	2	5	1	4	..	1	2	1	1	3	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	3
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	392	81	53	37	24	15	24	14	15	40	24	41	24	59	27	14	40	7	38	29	10	14	24	16	20	21	18	26	29	6	
Malaria	1	1	1	1	
Dysentery ...	1	1	
Trench Fever	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	283	4	1	1	2	2	40	28	25	96	46	31	7	31	18	11	21	7	16	23	22	20	17	16	18	13	22	14	..	108	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	53	2	3	2	2	7	10	16	3	3	3	2	..	8	1	2	1	1	6	5	2	3	3	3	5	3	2	6	..	8	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	19	19	3	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	4	2	1	1	2	
Measles and German Measles	2958	164	289	391	451	568	962	94	19	18	1	1	..	220	207	158	227	107	50	193	115	164	369	69	307	227	119	287	139	197	
Chicken-pox	779	41	46	57	96	124	345	54	6	5	4	1	..	38	43	67	29	15	79	117	16	64	31	24	37	69	60	80	10	5	
Totals	5366	318	408	523	624	777	1620	394	154	278	116	121	33	441	335	305	363	164	217	446	206	347	529	202	436	406	243	490	234	2	955

Summary of Cases of Infectious Disease notified in each Quarter during 1924.

Quarters.	Totals	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria including Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Polio-m'litis.	Continued Fever.	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.	Acute Polio-Encephalitis.	Pneumonia.	Malaria.	Chicken Pox.	Dysentery.	Trench Fever.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Measles & German Measles
First ..	2538	..	84	24	2	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	227	..	167	..	..	92	19	4	1903
Second	1324	54	82	65	...	5	...	..	..	1	12	..	78	1	142	1	..	75	10	4	794
Third ..	665	45	105	78	1	7	6	..	..	..	4	..	25	..	190	..	..	47	11	10	136
Fourth	839	111	91	71	...	11	3	..	..	..	2	..	62	..	280	..	..	69	13	1	125
Year ..	5,366	210	362	238	3	35	13	..	..	1	18	..	392	1	779	1	..	283	53	19	2958
Deaths Regist'd in 1924	282	..	3	28	...	1	2	..	..	..	9	..	85	..	..	..	..	113	25	..	16

SMALL-POX.

Cases notified ...	...	...	210
Deaths	...	...	Nil.

Sex.—120 of the 210 cases were males, and 90 females.

Ages.—The ages varied from 7 months to 64 years ; age groups will be found on page 16.

Infected Households.—The 210 cases occurred in 107 households, affected as follows :—

1 case in house,	53 instances,	53 cases.
2 cases	28	56
3	14	42
4	4	16
5	6	30
6	1	6
7	1	7
Total		210

The action taken in dealing with cases of Small-Pox as they arise is briefly as follows :—

When a case comes to the notice of the Health Department, it is at once visited and the patient removed to the Small-Pox Ward. Particulars are obtained as far as possible as to the origin of the case, and also concerning everyone who has been in contact with the patient, whether in the home, at work, in school, etc. The household contacts are carefully examined, sometimes after bathing at the Health Office. Disinfection of the premises is at once carried out, and as many of the contacts vaccinated as possible. Owing to objections—often of an unreasonable character—the majority of the contacts did not obtain the protection afforded by this procedure.

The contacts were regularly visited for a period of three weeks, and at the first sign of “ sickness ” isolation was insisted upon. Complete information as to the movements of the patient was unfortunately not always obtained, owing possibly to forgetfulness, a mistaken idea to shield others, and (unfortunately in some cases

(it is feared) to deliberate lying. In the case of workers, daily lists of absentees were supplied to the Health Department for three weeks, and those not under the care of a doctor were visited by health officials. The same procedure was adopted in the case of schools, Head Teachers sending daily lists of absentees.

Printed leaflets and notices, as well as posters were utilised for propaganda purposes. Daily lists of the occurrence of Small-Pox were sent to all Institutions in the Borough, the Military Barracks, the Public Library, and also to the Poor Law Authorities, whilst weekly lists of cases were furnished to all medical practitioners in the town. Chicken-Pox was notifiable throughout the year.

The Small-Pox Hospital at Blakeley was found to be too small to accommodate all the patients, so that in November certain cases had to be removed to special wards at the Isolation Hospital. At this latter institution, cases with doubtful eruption were isolated for observation purposes, and also in some instances, patients with symptoms which might prove to be premonitory to Small-Pox.

Special Report to Health Committee on the first 200 cases, see Appendix.

Small-Pox Contacts.—Two contacts were notified from two different authorities, both inland towns.

DIPHTHERIA.

Cases notified	...	...	...	238
Deaths	...	...	...	28
Case Mortality	...	...	...	11·7%
Mortality per 1,000 inhabitants	...	...	...	0·21

The total number of Diphtheria cases notified during 1924 was 250, of which number 11 were subsequently withdrawn as not being cases of this disease, and one was transferred to Scarlet Fever. Of the total 238, 45·8% (viz., 105) were cases discovered by bacteriological examination.

Diphtheria was more prevalent within the Borough during 1924 than in 1923; the number of cases (238) is an increase of 148 compared with the number notified in 1923 (90), and the number of deaths (28) is 25 more than the number of fatal cases in 1923.

Included in the 238 cases are (a) 133 cases notified by medical men in the town on clinical symptoms only ; (b) 86 cases notified on the results of bacteriological examinations of throat swabs in suspicious cases of throat illness and of cases with nasal discharge ; and (c) 19 cases discovered in school or in the homes of the people, chiefly the " close contact " of notified cases. Forty " carriers " who showed no clinical signs of the disease, are not included in the 238 notified cases. These were kept under observation until two successive negative swabs were obtained.

Sex.—Males, 104 cases, 16 deaths ; females, 134 cases, 12 deaths.

Schools Attended by the Fatal Cases.—Eleven of the fatal cases were not attending school, the remainder (17) attended school as follows :—Ashbourne Road 8, Nuns Street 3, St. James's Higher Grade and St. Paul's two each, Kedleston Road and St. Joseph's one each.

Antitoxin in relation to Fatal Cases.—23 of the fatal cases were treated at the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital, and five were treated at home. In nine cases antitoxin was administered ; in 19 cases there was no record of its administration, but all cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital receive full doses on admission.

Infected Households.—The 238 cases occurred in 157 households, including 19 in 3 institutions. In 17 households there were 2 cases each, in 12 instances 3 cases each, in 3 instances 4 cases each, while in 3 households five, six and seven cases respectively occurred.

Nuisances.—The Visiting Inspectors reported nuisances in 5 houses ; overcrowding 2 cases, dirty house, fixed windows and defective spouting, 1 case each. As far as possible the sanitary defects mentioned above were remedied.

Antitoxin.—Antitoxin was supplied gratuitously, as in previous years, to the medical men practising in Derby. During 1924, the following amounts were supplied :—

102	phials	containing	2,000	units	each.
186	„	„	4,000	„	
175	„	„	8,000	„	

SCARLET FEVER.

Cases notified	...	...	...	362
Deaths	...	...	...	3
Case Mortality	...	...	...	0·83
Mortality per 1,000 inhabitants	...	...	...	0·02

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1924 was 375, of which 8 were withdrawn and 5 transferred to Measles, leaving 362 true cases, a decrease of 5 from the number for 1923. There were three deaths certified due to Scarlet Fever, two occurring in the Borough Isolation Hospital and one at home.

Sex.—157 of the 362 cases were males, and 205 females.

Infected Households.—The 362 cases occurred in 297 households, including 19 in 5 Institutions. In 36 instances 2 cases occurred in a house, in 6 instances 3 cases, and in one house 4 cases occurred.

Return Cases.—There were 2 hospital “return” cases, or cases occurring in households within one month of the return of a convalescent Scarlet Fever case from the Infectious Diseases Hospitals—a percentage of 0·55 of the cases notified, and 0·91 of the cases admitted to hospital.

Insanitary Conditions.—Sanitary defects were reported by the Visiting Inspector in 11 houses, a percentage of 3·04 of the cases notified.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Total cases notified	...	...	3
Deaths	...	...	Nil.

Four cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year, but one was subsequently withdrawn.

All the cases were treated in the Borough Isolation Hospital.

Blood Examinations.—10 blood specimens were examined for Widal’s reaction ; 8 of these were negative and 2 positive.

Age and Sex Distribution.—There were 2 males (ages 9 and 18 years respectively) and 1 female (aged 18 years).

Houses.—The cases of Enteric Fever affected 3 separate households, including one institution. This latter case was a nurse at the Victoria Memorial Home of Rest.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Of the 3 infected houses, two were provided with W.C.'s and one with a privy and ashpit. In this latter instance, the *water supply* was from a well, and an analysis showed that the water had undergone pollution to a very considerable extent. Notice was served on the owner to close the well, resulting in town water being laid on.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Cases notified	...	13	(including 2 strangers).
Deaths	...	2	

Three of the cases were treated at the Borough Isolation Hospital (including the 2 strangers), 4 were treated at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, two in the Guardians' Infirmary, and one in the Nightingale Nursing Home. The remainder (3) were treated at home.

A midwife was present at the parturition in two cases, while seven cases were attended by both doctor and midwife; in two instances neither doctor nor midwife was present when the child was born.

PNEUMONIA.

Cases notified	...	...	...	392
Deaths	...	...	...	85
Case Mortality	...	...	...	21·68%
Mortality per 1,000 inhabitants	...			0·64

Sex.—220 of the cases were males and 172 females.

Arrangements were made with the Royal Nursing Institution for the provision of trained nurses for cases in which efficient nursing could not be provided. Twenty-three patients were attended by these nurses, 515 visits being paid during the year, and 21 of these patients recovered.

Sanitary defects were found at 22 houses, viz. :—

Damp house	...	...	...	4
Fixed Windows	...	...	...	2
Defective W.C. System	...	...	...	2
Defective Ceiling...	...	...	...	2
No dust-bin	...	...	...	2
Broken Tub Closet	...	...	...	2

and defective yard paving, blocked drain, no copper, defective window frame, defective bedroom floor, defective roof, vermin in house and offensive privy ashpit one instance each.

ERYSIPELAS.

Cases notified	...	...	...	35
Deaths	...	...	...	1

The parts of the body affected were as follows :—

Face and head	...	...	...	30 cases
Lower limbs	...	...	...	3 „
Upper limbs	...	...	...	2 „
Total				35 „

The face was affected in the fatal case.

Sex.—There was a slight preponderance of females, viz., 19 to 16 males.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

CONTINUED FEVER.

One case of Continued Fever was notified during the year ; a youth, aged 19 years. The patient recovered.

POLIOMYELITIS.

No case of this disease was reported during the year

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Cases notified	...	...	...	18
Deaths	...	...	...	9

The notified cases were 10 males and 8 females, and their respective ages were 2, 4, 4, 21, 24, 32, 42, 46, 60 and 63 years (males), and 12, 12, 13, 16, 17, 25, 30 and 46 years (females).

Eight of the fatal cases were males, their respective ages being 2, 4, 4, 21, 24, 42, 60 and 63, while the remaining death was that of a female aged 12 years.

Three cases (one of which proved fatal) were treated in the Borough Isolation Hospital, five (including four fatal) in the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, two (both fatal) in the Guardians' Infirmary, and one (non-fatal) in the Children's Hospital. The remaining seven cases (of which two died) were treated at home.

POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.

No case occurred during the year.

MALARIA.

One case of Benign Tertian Malaria was notified during the year. The patient was a little girl aged 20 months, whose parents were on a visit to this country from India, the father being engaged on military duties there. The patient had had a previous attack whilst in India.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases notified	...	...	...	19
Deaths	...	...	...	nil.

<i>Cases.</i>			<i>Vision unimpaired.</i>	<i>Vision im- paired.</i>	<i>Total Blind- ness.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
<i>Notified.</i>	<i>Treated.</i>					
	<i>At Home.</i>	<i>In Boro' Hospital</i>				
19	18†	1*	15	1 (a)	...	...

(a) Reported "Slight Strabismus."

†Included in this number are 10 cases treated at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, and 1 at the Nightingale Nursing Home.

*In Patient at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary.

At the end of the year no information was obtainable regarding two cases as these had left the town.

The number of cases notified was 6 less than in 1923.

MEASLES.

Cases Notified	...	...	2,958
Deaths	...	...	16
Case Mortality	...	...	0·54%
Rate per 1,000 living	...	...	0·12

Measles was prevalent during the year 1924, those occurring in the first quarter being a continuance of epidemic of the autumn, 1923, and 2,958 cases of Measles and German Measles were notified, there being 16 deaths. The deaths were of children under 5 years of age. The age distribution of the cases is seen on reference to the Table on page 16. The quarterly incidence of the disease is recorded in the Table on page 17. From this it will be seen that 64·3% of the cases, *i.e.*, 1,903 occurred in the first quarter of the year. 197 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, many of them being severe cases with chest complications. The mortality rate was 0·54 per cent. It has been gratifying to note the continued tendency of parents to treat the disease more seriously, although in some few instances carelessness has been shown in exposing the child too soon after the onset of the illness to the vagaries of our climate.

CHICKEN-POX.

Cases Notified	...	...	...	779
Deaths	...	...	...	Nil.

This disease was notifiable throughout the whole year owing to the prevalence of Small-pox. 779 cases were notified, and all of them were visited either by a Medical member of the Health Staff or by a Health Visitor or School Nurse. Of these cases, it was found that no fewer than 700 (or 89·8% of the total cases notified) were unvaccinated.

Age periods and Ward distribution are shown in the table on page 16.

Sex.—There were 403 males and 376 females.

Four cases notified as Chicken-Pox proved to be cases of Small-Pox.

DYSENTERY.

One case of Dysentery was notified during the year, the patient being an ex-service man, aged 27 years. He had attacks of the

disease in Belgium, and was reported as discharged from the Army as a “ chronic carrier ” in 1917. He had recently been treated at the Ministry of Pensions Hospital, Leicester.

The sanitary convenience of the house in which he lived was a W.C.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

During the year 36 cases of Whooping Cough, of which 4 proved fatal, were investigated by the Nursing Staff of the Department. 23 were males and 13 females.

The ages of the fatal cases were as follows :—

Under 1 year	...	2
1 to 2 years	...	2

SCHOOL CLOSURE.

The following schools were closed during 1924, on account of the prevalence of Infectious Diseases :—

SCHOOL.	DISEASE.	PERIOD.
Preparatory Form, Derby Municipal Secondary School for Boys	Mumps ...	19th Nov. to 2nd Dec. (inclusive)
Reginald Street	Small-Pox ...	28th Nov. to 5th Dec. (inclusive)

Tuberculosis Notifications—30th December, 1923, to 3rd January, 1925.

FORM A.												FORM C.		Deaths. 1924.		
Primary Notifications.												Poor Law Institu- tions.	Sana- toria.			
0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up- w'ds.	Total Notifi- cations (including cases previously notified).					
Pulmonary, Males ..	2	1	28	10	12	16	36	34	14	5	4	162	175	25	10	67
Females	1	2	13	18	12	12	30	9	8	3	2	110	120	10	5	46
Non.Pulm. Males ..	..	7	5	8	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	24	26	..	2	14
Females	1	3	4	7	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	18	21	1	1	11

Ratio of Non-notified Tuberculosis Deaths to total Tuberculosis Deaths :—

Of the 113 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis 12 (*i.e.*, 10·6%) were not notified until after death. Of the 25 deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, 10 (*i.e.* 40·0%) were not notified until after death. These figures do not include non-resident patients who died in Derby Institutions

Supplementary Return shewing new cases of Tuberculosis discovered otherwise than by formal notification, for above-named period :—

	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up- w'ds.	Total
Pulmonary, Males ...	2	2	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	8
Females	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	7
Non.Pulm. Males ...	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	8
Females	..	4	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	9

REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

Dr. W. H. Wray reports as follows :—

“ I have to draw attention to the following facts in the survey of the year's tuberculosis work :—

- (1) The increase in the number of notified cases.
- (2) The increase in the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.
- (3) Of the deaths, 73% occurred within two years of notification.
- (4) In the 336 new cases dealt with, 67 patients lived in houses where two or more families resided, 20 patients were lodgers and 15 patients had lodgers in their houses. In many other cases near relatives also resided in the house.
- (5) Two hundred and nine patients resided in six-roomed houses.
- (6) Two hundred and ninety-seven resided in houses provided with a W.C.
- (7) Twenty-two patients resided in houses provided with trough closets, tubs, privies and ashpits.
- (8) Of 298 patients only 105, 35%, had a separate bedroom.
- (9) Average stay of patients in Sanatorium during 1924 was 204.6 days.
- (10) Only one patient died in the Sanatorium during the year. In no other complete year of the Sanatorium's working has this low record been equalled.

The increase in the number of cases notified is not alarming, and may partly be accounted for by the fact that the medical practitioners referred to the Tuberculosis Clinic 173 cases, this being the highest recorded total in the last few years. It shews that the work being done at the Clinic is at least being appreciated by the medical practitioners in the town.

Five more deaths were recorded than in the previous year. This may be due in a measure to the trying climatic conditions of the past year, and I have noted that the virulence of the infection tended to increase during the last 18 months. If my observations are correct this will add to the already almost unsurmountable conditions under which this preventive work is carried on.

Particular attention has been paid to contacts during the year, and a large number of children have been examined. The sputa of 17 children from the ages of 4 years to 15 years shewed the presence of tubercle bacilli, and it was only by the most persistent efforts that I was enabled to obtain these sputa. The fact that it was obtained disproves the old theory that children are unable to exhibit sputum. If these children had not been carefully examined and followed up, they would have been prolific sources of infection to the other children in the schools, and it drives home the fact that the tendency in some quarters to regard these patients as " delicate children " is due to lack of knowledge.

The establishment of open-air schools is, generally speaking, a move forward, but the greatest care must be exercised in the selection of cases, otherwise the contact of children constitutionally below par with one or two of the above type will lead to disaster. In my opinion, all such schools should be under the complete control of the public health authorities.

I again draw attention to the large number of cases of tuberculosis that occur in houses occupied by two or more families, and urge that all new houses should be constructed to house one family only.

In 54 cases of children suffering from tuberculosis I investigated the method of feeding in infancy ; of this total 24 had been breast-fed, 4 partly breast fed, 13 mostly cows' milk and 13 dried milk, etc. These figures are too low to draw any conclusions from them.

The average stay of patients in the Sanatorium, 204·6 days, constitutes a record, and I question if any other similar institution in Great Britain can approach it.

It is regrettable that the old fallacy " every sufferer from consumption can be cured in a Sanatorium " still lingers in the minds of numbers of the general public, and even in the minds of some members of the medical profession. I cannot urge too strongly that only the very earliest and youngest cases should ever be admitted. It is practically universally accepted that in the first 14 years of life every child gets infected with tuberculosis in one form or another, some to a greater degree than others. In the majority, group 1, fortunately the resistance rises to the occasion

and they are troubled no more. Of the remainder, group 2, about 20% come under medical observation. The others, group 3, do not ; they make a partial recovery and become the targets of all the infections to which the human flesh is heir. If one studies the causes of loss of time due to illness in industry, it will be found that diseases of the respiratory system predominate. Now I maintain that a large proportion of these cases belong to group 3, mentioned above, *i.e.*, those who made a partial recovery from infantile tuberculosis ; therefore, if more time were spent in investigating and treating in sanatoria these cases, the gain to the individual in particular, and the nation in general, would be enormous.

Regarding the cases deemed to be unsuitable for sanatorium, I should educate them by periodical examination at the Tuberculosis Clinic, and in their own homes regarding the value of fresh air, regularity, etc., and how to avoid spreading infection. The education at home could be done by increasing the staff of tuberculosis nurses.

The very advanced cases should be removed to a hospital for advanced cases. We are still without such a necessary institution in Derby, and we are also without an X-ray apparatus, the absence of both of which tends to vitiate our work and adds to it greatly.

The provision of open spaces with shelters for tuberculosis patients is provided in certain towns abroad. The patients sleep at home and remain all day in the " tuberculosis park," and are allotted portions of ground to cultivate at their wish under medical supervision. This idea appears to have much to commend it and might be tried on a small scale in Derby."

Open-air Shelters.—Shelters were loaned to sixteen patients during 1924, and at the end of the year there were sixteen shelters provided : fourteen of these were in use, the other two being under repair.

Ancillary Treatment.—During the year 22 patients received ancillary treatment in the form of a supply of milk daily (16 at one quart, and 6 at one pint). In three instances the supply was terminated on account of death, or on the patient's return to full working capacity ; leaving at the end of the year 19 patients receiving this allowance (14 one quart, and 5 one pint daily).

Work of the Tuberculosis Nurse.—The Health Visitor paid 1,717 visits during the year, 1,351 to cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 287 to patients suffering from other forms of tuberculosis, and 79 special and miscellaneous visits.

SUMMARY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Males 171, Females 112, Total 283. Males 28, Females 25, Total 53.

Of the 53 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in 1924,

16 were cases of Tuberculosis of the Cervical Glands.

10 „ „ Tuberculous Meningitis.

In 8 cases there was tuberculosis of the bone (hip 4, spine 2, finger 1, head of humerus 1). Six cases were notified as tuberculous keratitis, two as renal tuberculosis, one as tuberculosis of the prostate, one as generalised tuberculosis, and the remainder (9) were cases of abdominal tuberculosis.

DEATHS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis 113. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis 25.

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	CASES NOTIFIED.			DEATHS.		
	Pul-monary	Other forms.	Total.	Pul-monary	Other forms.	Total.
Abbey	31	8	39	9	3	12
Arboretum	18	1	19	10	..	10
Babington	11	2	13	5	1	6
Becket	21	1	22	9	3	12
Bridge	7	1	8	3	..	3
Castle	16	6	22	14	4	18
Dale	23	5	28	9	1	10
Derwent	14	2	16	4	2	6
Friar Gate	22	3	25	6	2	8
King's Mead	20	3	23	8	..	8
Litchurch	17	3	20	12	2	14
Markeaton	16	5	21	7	4	11
Normanton	18	3	21	4	..	4
Osmaston	13	2	15	4	1	5
Pear Tree	22	2	24	4	1	5
Rowditch	14	6	20	5	1	6
	283	53	336	113	25	138

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Pulmonary	330	297	282	268	229	283
Other Forms	87	65	43	43	49	53

DEATHS.

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Pulmonary	112	103	104	109	108	113
Other Forms	26	17	20	36	33	25

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

Number of Clinics held	...	...	...	...	169
Total number of patients attending Clinic	...	...	...	...	988
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	2956
Number of insured persons attending Clinic	...	...	...	...	464
Number of attendances of insured persons	...	...	...	...	1067

CASES UNDER OBSERVATION AT END OF 1924:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1399
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	325
Total	...	...	...	...	1724

SANATORIUM.

	In Sana- torium 31st Dec., 1923.	Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Dead.	In Sana- torium 31st Dec., 1924.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	58	108	117	1	48
Other forms ...	5	8*	11	..	2
Totals ...	63	116	128	1	50

*All cases of tuberculosis of the cervical glands.

ADMISSIONS.

	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Adults.	Boys.	Total.	Adults.	Girls.	Total.
Pulmonary	26	34	60	15	33	48
Other forms ... ..	..	4	4	..	4	4
Totals	26	38	64	15	37	52

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.—The condition of the 128 discharged patients is summarised as follows:—

	ADULTS.			CHILDREN.		
Much improved	29	...	81
Improved	8	...	3
<i>In statu quo</i>	5	...	2
Totals	42	...	86

Particulars of Action taken with the Infectious Disease Cases.

	Totals
<i>Cases Isolated. Borough Hospital :—</i>	
†Small Pox	210
Scarlet Fever... ..	218
Diphtheria	193
Measles and German Measles	197
Enteric Fever	3
Puerperal Fever	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	3
Chicken Pox	5
Pneumonia	6
Erysipelas	1
Croup	1
Cancer	1
? Enteric Fever 1; ? Diphtheria 3; ? Scarlet Fever 1; Observation 18	23
<i>Cases Removed to Borough Sanatorium :—</i>	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	108
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	8
<i>Cases Isolated. Royal Infirmary :—</i>	
Pneumonia	91
Puerperal Fever	4
Erysipelas	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Derby Cases)	21
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis (Derby Cases)	60
<i>Cases Isolated. Guardians Infirmary :—</i>	
Pneumonia	14
Puerperal Fever	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	2
Chicken-Pox	2
Measles	18
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	34
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
<i>Cases Isolated. Children's Hospital :—</i>	
Pneumonia	20
Encephalitis Lethargica	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	28
<i>Cases Isolated. Queen Mary Nursing Home :—</i>	
Pneumonia	1
<i>Cases Isolated. Nightingale Nursing Home :—</i>	
Puerperal Fever	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Pneumonia	1
<i>Cases Isolated. Home of Rest :—</i>	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3
<i>Cases Isolated. Mental Hospital. :—</i>	
Pneumonia	1
Cases willing to be Isolated but for which no room could be found	19
Cases in which Isolation was delayed	19

† Of this number 168 were removed to the Derby and Burton-on-Trent Joint Small Pox Hospital at Blakeley-

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the year the arrangements for the treatment of Venereal Diseases were similar to those described in previous Reports.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year 1924 :—

DISEASE.	<i>No. of Persons attending the Clinic.</i>		<i>No. of Attendances.</i>	<i>No. of In-patient Days.</i>
	Males.	Females.		
Syphilis ...	245	146	4485	49
Soft Chancre ...	8	1	38	30
Gonorrhœa ...	301	78	18368	663
Other Diseases ...	127	34	433	15
Totals ...	681	259	23324	757

The figures in the above Table include patients from the Borough, as well as from the Counties of Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Leicestershire. and the City of Bristol.

Pathological Specimens.—During the year the following specimens were examined at the Laboratory of the Derby County Council ; the figures show the specimens examined from the Treatment Centre of the Venereal Diseases Clinic and those from private practitioners.

	<i>Spirochetes.</i>	<i>Gonococci.</i>	<i>Wassermann.</i>	<i>Others.</i>
Treatment Centre ...	Nil.	Nil.	215	—
Private Practitioners ...	2	20	331	Nil.

The number of new cases shows an increase of 95 as compared with the year 1923, and the total number of attendances at the Clinics shows an increase of 5,442, but the total number of in-patient days had decreased by 217. There was an increase of 35 in the number of patients discharged before completion of the first course of treatment. The number of patients discharged after completion of

treatment shows a decrease of 48, *i.e.*, from 142 to 94, as compared with the previous year.

Another favourable index is shown on reference to the number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, these showing a diminution of 6 as compared with 1923.

SPECIAL NURSING.

Arrangements have been made with the Nightingale Nursing Home to provide skilled nursing for cases of Pneumonia occurring in the Borough who require it. This Institution, however, does not provide nursing for cases of Measles, and arrangements have to be made whereby one, or more, of the Health Visitors or School Nurses is detailed for this work, home nursing of these cases being extremely important

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MIDWIVES.—No Midwives are employed by the Corporation of Derby, nor is any subsidy paid to them. Periodical meetings have been arranged by the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer (Dr. Annie R. McKail) during the year at which addresses have been given and discussions encouraged. 59 Midwives gave notice of intention to practice within the Borough during 1924. Eight of these were “ bona-fide ” Midwives. The remainder (51) were certificated women ; 19 connected with the Derby Royal Nursing Institution, &c., 12 connected with the Health Department (including School Nurses), and 1 with a Poor Law Institution. The remainder (19) practised privately, including 3 midwives at private nursing homes. One of the “ bona-fide ” midwives died during the year ; also one of the certificated women.

MEDICAL AID FORMS.—425 reports were received by the Medical Officer of Health during the year. 300 of these were on account of the condition of the mother and 125 of the baby.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.—173 emergency cases were attended by local Medical Practitioners, who were called in by Midwives in cases of emergency, under Section XIV. of the Midwives' Act 1918. The total fees paid to the practitioners were £210 16s. 0d.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL.—Under the agreement between The Royal Derby and Derbyshire Nursing and Sanitary Association

and the Derby Corporation the sum of £23 7s. 0d. was paid in respect of the maternity fees of six necessitous mothers (three of whom were accompanied by one child) requiring institutional treatment during the year.

BABY INCUBATORS.—Two infants were placed in these incubators during the year.

STILL-BIRTHS.—These numbered 86, 10 being notified by Medical Practitioners and 76 by Midwives. There were 79 burials of still-born children in the Derby cemeteries during the year.

UNMARRIED MOTHER.—Arrangements have been made for some local Midwives who have suitable accommodation to take unmarried mothers into their homes for confinement. These cases are not admitted to the Nightingale Maternity Home.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.—There were six Welcomes or Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in existence in 1924, five of these managed by the Corporation Health Department, and one managed by the Nightingale Nursing Institution

(1) St. Helen's Street Welcome at Meeting House (provided by the Society of Friends, without charge). Meetings for baby weighings, infant consultations, &c., on Wednesday morning and Wednesday afternoon each week.

Welcomes held during 1924	...	...	96
Attendances of Babies	...	...	3304
„ Mothers	...	...	3789

(2) Rose Hill Welcome, at the Normanton Road Congregational Church (provided by the Normanton Road Church, at a fee of 27/6 per week). This is the largest Centre, and meetings, weighings, infant consultations, &c., are held on Tuesday morning and Tuesday afternoon each week.

Welcomes held during 1924	...	...	96
Attendances of Babies	...	...	3754
„ Mothers	...	...	4323

(3) Dean Street Welcome, at Dean Street Mission Hall (provided by the Dean Street Primitive Methodist Mission, at a charge of 10s. per week). This Centre meets on Thursday afternoons for the same purposes as the above.

Welcomes held during 1924	...	48
Attendances of Babies	...	1511
„ Mothers	...	1747

(4) Alvaston Welcome meets in the Lecture Hall of the Alvaston Library (provided by the Derby Corporation). Consultations, &c., as in the above, on Monday afternoons.

Welcomes held during 1924	...	48
Attendances of Babies	...	1091
„ Mothers	...	1302

(5) Russell Street Welcome at the Russell Street P.M. Mission (at a charge of 9/- per week). Consultations, etc., on Thursday afternoons.

Welcomes held during 1924	...	48
Attendances of Babies	...	1709
„ Mothers	...	2022

(6) Trinity Street Welcome (provided and managed by the Nightingale Nursing Institution). The Borough Maternity and Child Welfare Officer attends as Medical Officer on Friday afternoons.

Welcomes held during 1924	...	48
Attendances of Babies	...	3930
Attendances of Expectant Mothers		80

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.—Held at 3 & 5, Ford Street, on Friday morning in each week. 220 expectant mothers made 422 attendances during 1924. 58 attendances were made at the Dental Clinic by 41 expectant mothers, resulting in treatment as follows :—

No. of fillings	...	...	5
„ extractions	...	...	64
„ other operations	...	...	13
„ general anæsthetics	...	...	27
„ local	„	...	7

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

SUMMARY.

Visits <i>re</i> Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,460
Re-visits <i>re</i> Births (under 1 year of age)	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,093
„ Children 1—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,332
Visits <i>re</i> Still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
„ Deaths of Infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
„ Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,638
„ Whooping Cough (deaths)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Diarrhœa (deaths)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ Cases of Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ „ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	p. 26
„ Medical Help Forms (Midwives)	..	..	..	..	..	..	p. 35
„ Maternal Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
„ Special investigations	...	...	...	...	...	...	1269
„ Enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
„ Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	549
„ Workrooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	598
„ Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
„ Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	313
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Unsuccessful visits (out, removals, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1546
Mothers' Welcomes (mornings and afternoons)	..	..	..	..	..	..	336
Assisted at Tuberculosis Clinics (mornings, afternoons and evenings)	..	..	..	..	..	..	169
Assisted at Ante-Natal Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	48

Infantile Mortality during the year 1924.

Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Certified				35	10	11	8	64	29	22	18	26	159
Common Infectious Diseases.	{	Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	6
		Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Diphtheria : Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
		Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœal Diseases.	{	Diarrhœa, all forms including Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, &c. ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	5	1	...	8
		Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases.	{	Premature Birth ... ..	...	19	3	2	2	26	1	1	...	...	28
		Congenital Defects ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	3	2	2	...	...	7
		Injury at Birth ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
		Atelectasis ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
		Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ... ..	...	6	3	5	2	16	3	3	1	...	23
Tuberculous Diseases.	{	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
		Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
		Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes.	{	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Convulsions ... ..	...	2	...	1	...	3	3	2	...	...	8
		Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	2	7	4	23
		Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	4	4	11	24
		Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Syphilis ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	4
		Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other Causes ... ..	...	2	2	1	1	6	3	1	2	1	13
TOTALS				35	10	11	8	64	29	22	18	26	159

Births (Legitimate 2,485 Deaths { Legitimate Infants 152 Infantile Mortality = 61.2 } 61.8
 gistered { Illegitimate 84 { Illegitimate „ 7 „ „ = 83.3 } per 1,000
 reg'd Births

The following table shews the relationship between feeding and the mortality of infants per 1,000 births from certain diseases among children born between January 1st, 1923, and December 31st 1923.

Method of Feeding.	Breast-fed.		Mixed-fed.		Hand-fed.		All three classes.	
Number of children.	1647		623		71		2341	
Disease.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	17	10·3	20	32·1	4	56·3	41	17·5
Diarrhœa (including Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis and Gastritis) ...	5	3·0	7	11·2	...	...	12	5·1
Marasmus	2	1·2	10	16·1	1	14·1	13	5·6
Atrophy and Debility	4	2·5	6	9·7	2	28·2	12	5·1
Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Various Abdominal Tuberculoses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Tuberculous Diseases ...	3	1·8	2	3·2	...	...	5	2·1
Convulsions ...	7	4·3	5	8·0	1	14·1	13	5·6
Dentition	1	0·6	...	...	...	...	1	0·4
Zymotic Diseases (excluding Diarrhœa) ...	3	1·8	6	9·6	1	14·1	10	4·3
All other Diseases ...	3	1·8	3	4·8	...	...	6	2·6
Totals	45	27·3	59	94·7	9	126·8	113	48·3

The following deaths have not been included in the above table for the reasons stated below:—

(1) Some congenital defect incompatible with life	...	...	8
(2) Death taking place owing to debility, no food having been given	...	...	5
(3) The child being prematurely born	...	...	30
(4) Some other cause not associated with the manner of feeding			21
		Total	64

It will be seen then that of the 2,531 infants born during the year 1923, 177 failed to reach the age of one year.

Number of children notified during the afore-mentioned period	2,531
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From the above the following deductions must be made:—

(a) On account of no visit being made, or no record being obtainable	150
(b) On account of no visit being made, owing to death occurring before information could be obtained	...	...	...	40
				190

Net total of children who were under the direct observation of the Women Inspectors	2,341
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Percentage of children breast-fed	...	...	...	70·4
„ „ „ wholly hand-fed	...	...	...	3 0
„ „ „ partly reared by hand and partly by natural means	...	...	...	26·6
Death-rate per 1,000 births of children breast-fed	...	...	27·3	
„ „ „ „ hand-fed	...	...	126·8	
„ „ „ „ partly breast-fed	...	...	94·7	

CLINICS.**SCHOOL.**

(1) *Central Clinic* held at 56, St. Helen's Street, for treatment of minor ailments, every morning during the week. *Dental Clinic* each morning and afternoon, with the exception of Wednesday and Friday afternoons. *Inspection Clinic*, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. *Ophthalmic Clinic*, Monday afternoons and Thursday mornings. *Skin Clinic*, on Wednesday mornings.

(2) *Aural and Throat Clinic*, also held at 56, St. Helen's Street, each Friday morning.

(3) *Pear Tree Clinic*, held at the Pear Tree Council School, for treatment of minor ailments, on Monday and Thursday mornings,

(4) *Brighton Road Clinic*, held at the Brighton Road Council School, for the treatment of minor ailments, on Monday and Thursday afternoons.

(5) *Traffic Street Clinic*, held on Monday and Thursday afternoons, for the treatment of minor ailments, at the Traffic Street Council School.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Dispensary at St. Mary's Gate Tuberculosis Dispensary (owned by the Derbyshire County Council) on Monday morning and evening, and on Wednesday morning and afternoon.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Clinics held at the Derby and Derbyshire Royal Infirmary and provided by the Infirmary Authorities on Monday and Wednesday evenings and Saturday afternoons for males, and Monday afternoons and Thursday evenings for females.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED BY THE DERBY BOROUGH COUNCIL

(1) Tuberculosis Sanatorium provided at Little Chester. Wards for early cases and for children, Open-air School, and Recreation Room and Recreation Grounds. Accommodation, 68 beds (including shelters).

(2) Fever Hospital on site adjoining the Sanatorium. Ward accommodation, 60 beds; this is increased by the provision of verandahs.

(3) Small-pox Hospital, situated at Blakeley, on a site belonging to the Burton-on-Trent Corporation. Managed by the Derby

and Burton Joint Small-pox Hospital Committee. Accommodation, 12 beds. In addition Tents and Shelters are provided.

(4) Mental Hospital (480 beds).

OTHER HOSPITALS WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

(1) The Victoria Memorial Home of Rest. This Institution by agreement takes in advanced cases of Tuberculosis for the Borough (females).

(2) Children's Hospital (voluntary). Accommodation, 43 beds, which can be made up to 60 in summer.

(3) Derby and Derbyshire Royal Infirmary (voluntary). Accommodation, 320 beds.

(4) Women's Hospital (voluntary). Accommodation, 25 beds.

(5) Guardians' Infirmary.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL REPORT.

	<i>Small Pox.</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Diph- theria.</i>	<i>Measles.</i>	<i>Others.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remaining in Hospital, Decem- ber 31st, 1923	—	23	10	11	2	46
Admitted during 1924 ...	210	219	196	197	43	865
Number discharged during 1924	146	235	163	195	38	777
Number who have died in Hospital 1924	—	2	23	13	7	45
Remaining under treatment on December 31st, 1924 ...	64	5	20	—	—	89
Average stay in Hospital, 1924, days	31	36	42	26	25.	—

Scarlet Fever.

Number of Cases ... 219

Number of Deaths ... 2

Case Mortality91%

At ages 0—5 years there were 46 cases admitted.

„ 5—10 „ „ 81 „

„ 10—15 „ „ 42 „

„ 15 years and over 50 „

Swabs were taken from Throat and Nose of all patients on admission.

4 throat swabs were positive.

4 nose swabs were positive.

Cause of death.—1 Scarlet Fever (toxic type).

1 „ „ and Epilepsy.

Diphtheria.

Number of Cases	...	196
Number of Deaths	...	23
Case Mortality	...	11.7%

21 Carrier Cases.

Age period.

0—5 years	...	3 cases.
5—10 „	...	4 „
10—15 „	...	3 „
15 years and over	11	„

175 Clinical Cases.

Age Period.	Cases.	Deaths.
0—5 years	53	11
5—10 „	60	9
10—15 „	33	3
15 years and over	29	—

14 of the cases were Laryngeal.

2	„	„	Diphtheria and Pneumonia.
1	„	„	was Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.
1	„	„	„ Diphtheria and Measles.

Admitted on	1st day of illness	5 cases.	Deaths	—
„	2nd	43	„	3
„	3rd	47	„	7
„	4th	26	„	4
„	5th	25	„	3
„	6th	13	„	2
„	after 6th	18	„	4
Day of illness doubtful	20	„	„	—

12 deaths (*i.e.*, more than half the total) occurred within
72 hours after admission to Hospital.

Antitoxin was administered before admission in 31 cases.
Average amount antitoxin administered in Hospital
13,800 units.

Largest amount 42,000 units.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

The cause of death in all cases was heart failure.

PARALYSIS.

Soft Palate	...	7
Eye	...	2
Limbs	...	1 (Partial).
Larynx	...	1

LARYNGEAL OBSTRUCTION.

Cases	...	14
Tracheotomy	...	5
Deaths	...	8

Measles.

Number of cases	...	197
Number of Deaths		13
Case Mortality	...	6.6%

Age period	Cases.	Deaths.
0—5 years	160	13
5—10 „	32	—
10—15 „	3	—
15 years and over	2	—

Most of the cases were admitted with complications.

Other Cases.

	Average stay in Hospital.				
5 Whooping Cough and pneumonia (4 deaths)	14 days
3 Chicken-Pox	23 „
3 Enteric Fever	43 „
3 Puerperal Fever	21 „
3 Encephalitis Lethargica (1 death)	58 „
1 Pneumonia	21 „
1 Erysipelas	36 „
1 Tubercular Peritonitis (died)	3 „
1 Croup	25 „
1 Cancer of Throat (died)	3 „
1 Burns	8 „

Observation Cases.

13 Small-Pox	...	...	...	...	7 „
2 Small-Pox and Chicken-Pox	...	...	...	...	22 „
2 Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	130 „
2 Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	8 „
1 Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	18 „

10 Nurses obtained the Certificate of the Fever Nurses' Association in 1924. In addition

8 Nurses passed examinations for the Hospital Certificate on completion of their period of training.

Isolation Hospital Provisioning, 1924.

1924.	Days in Hospital (Patients).	Average Patients per day.	Cost of Provisioning.			Average Cost per Patient per day.*	
			£	s.	d.	s.	d.
1st Quarter	6980	76.70	505	6	0	1	5.37
2nd „	6024	66.20	462	0	6	1	6.41
3rd „	3731	40.55	427	8	5½	2	3.49
4th „	5864	63.74	583	15	0½	1	11.89
Totals 1924	22599	61.75	1978	10	0	1	9.01
Totals for 1923	18755	51.38	1828	0	9	1	11.39

*This includes cost of provisioning staff.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium Provisioning, 1924.

1924.	Days in Sanatorium (Patients).	Average Patients per day.	Cost of Provisioning.			Average Cost per Patient per day.*	
			£	s.	d.	s.	d.
1st Quarter	5915	65.00	495	8	8	1	8.10
2nd „	5990	65.82	428	12	3½	1	5.17
3rd „	5890	64.02	428	14	2½	1	5.47
4th „	5372	58.39	488	14	5	1	9.83
Totals 1924	23167	63.30	1841	9	7	1	7.08
Totals for 1923	22542	61.75	1859	6	7	1	7.79

* This includes cost of provisioning staff.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—There are three Motor Ambulances kept at the Borough Isolation Hospital for utilisation for Infectious cases, and Tuberculosis cases when necessary.

Two Motor Ambulances are kept at the Fire Station for accidents and non-infectious cases.

LABORATORY WORK.—The examination of throat swabs, specimens of sputum, &c., is carried out at the Borough Laboratory, Isolation Hospital. Examinations of specimens of Cerebro-spinal fluid, blood for Widal's reaction, &c., inoculation experiments and more elaborate investigations, as well as the Wassermann test, are made at the County Council Laboratories, in St. Mary's Gate, at an agreed charge per specimen.

BACTERIOLOGICAL, &C., EXAMINATIONS.—The following is a summary of the examinations made during 1924 :—

Diphtheria (Nose and Throat Swabs)	...	...	4,747
Sputum	...	...	934
Widal Tests	...	...	10
Cerebro-spinal Fluid (suspected Cerebro-spinal Fever)			7
Miscellaneous specimens	...	...	31

CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

This Society gave assistance in the after-care of certain cases of Tuberculosis. Through this agency three cases were admitted to the Hahnemann Home, Bournemouth, and one each to St. Anne's, Bridlington, and the Royal National Sanatorium, Bournemouth, respectively. The Invalid Children's Aid Association (a Sub-Committee of the Charity Organisation Society) also dealt with seventeen cases of invalid children during the year. Eight cases were granted varying periods of treatment at institutions in the country and seaside, and extra nourishment was supplied to seven children.

POOR LAW RELIEF.

Information kindly supplied by Mr. Grantham, Clerk to the Guardians. £ s. d.

Indoor (actual cost of Maintenance), year ended

March, 1925	11,917	19	1
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Outdoor Relief, year ended December, 1924 :—

Ordinary Relief	45,435	6	7
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Relief to unemployed persons (in kind)	7,481	18	3
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„ „ „ (in money)	6,976	7	0
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Boarded-out Children	1,251	16	6
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The above figures do not include the cost of any patients in the Borough Mental Hospital.

LEGAL SUMMARY.

Local Acts (containing Sanitary Provisions).

The Derby Waterworks Acts, 1848, 1868, 1873.

The Derwent Valley Water Acts, 1899, 1901, 1904, & 1909.

The Derby Improvement Act, 1879, Part IV.

The Derby Corporation Tramways Act, 1899, Part III.

The Corporation Acts, 1877 (Sec. 60), 1890, 1901, 1913.

Acts Adopted.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part III.,
came into operation 20th September, 1899.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 (Secs. 7-13),
came into operation 20th February, 1902.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part II.,
came into operation 12th December, 1904.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Secs. 19, 22,
23, 25, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34-37, 46, 50-58, 60, 62
to 66), came into operation 3rd March, 1910.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Section 24 and
Part V.), came into operation 9th February 1915.

Bye-laws, Regulations and Orders.

1838. Unsound Meat, Nuisances, etc.

1858. Public Baths and Washhouses.

1859. Slaughter-houses.

1859. Nuisances, Snow, Filth, etc.

1877. Water Supply.

1885. New Streets and Buildings.

- 1890. Common Lodging Houses.
- 1891. Nuisances (additional).
- 1859. } Height of Rooms.
- 1886. }
- 1892. Street Stop Taps.
- 1898. Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.
- 1898. Markeaton Baths.
- 1899. Houses Let in Lodgings.
- 1904. Public Baths.
- 1904. Regulations as to Branch Sewers in Main Drainage Area.
- 1907. Expectorating in Public Places, etc., Banana Skins, etc.
- 1908. Factory and Workshop Statutory Rules and Regulations.
- 1910. Underground Rain-water Cisterns.
- 1910. New Streets and Buildings (additional).
- 1911. Confirming Order of L.G.B. under Sec. 51 P.H.A.A. Act, 1907, declaring certain trades to be offensive.
- 1911. Regulations as to Communications between Drains and Sewers.
- 1912. The Derby (No. 1) Shops Order, 1912.
- 1913. The Derby (No. 2) Shops Order, 1913.
- 1913. The Derby (No. 3) Shops Order, 1913.
- 1913. Regulations as to Communications between Drains and Sewers in Main Drainage Area.
- 1913. Normanton Recreation Ground.
- 1914. For Preventing Waste, etc., or Contamination of Water.
- 1914. Boden Pleasance (Children's Playground).
- 1914. Additional General Rules for the Government of the Mental Hospital.
- 1916. For the Good Rule and Government of the Borough and for the Prevention of Nuisances.
- 1917. Spitting on Footways.
- 1919. The Derby Shops (No. 4) Order, 1919.
- 1919. The Derby Shops (No. 5) Order, 1919.
- 1921. Employment of Children and Street Trading.
- 1921. Tents, Vans, Sheds, and similar structures used for human habitation.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.
(Approximate Figures.)

At end of year.	W.C.'s		Trough W.C.'s.			Tub Closets.	Ash Recep- tacles.	Dry Ashpits.	Privies.	With Ashpits or Cesspools.	Inhabited Houses &c. (esti- mated).
	Ordinary.	Hand Flushed.	Burman- toft.	Tipper or Syphon.	Hand Flushed.						
1924	26,595	90	273	153	42	2,495	25,994	859	560	359	30,936

During the year 1924, 389 Privies were converted into Water Closets.

NOTICES SERVED.

DISTRICTS.

						A	B	C	X	Total.
To remove offensive accumulations						7	2	10	...	19
,, Animals						6	12	7	...	25
Ashpits ...To demolish						14	...	1	...	15
,, repair ... ..						...	1	...	...	1
Drains ... ,, replace brick with pipes ... ..						...	...	...	...	...
,, disconnect from sinks ... ..						...	...	...	...	...
,, trap inlets and ventilate soil pipes ... ..						...	...	...	...	...
,, remove from inside houses ... ..						...	1	...	...	1
,, cleanse, repair, reconstruct, or provide, soil pipes, chambers or spouting						153	152	172	...	477
,, remove soil pipes from inside houses ... ..						...	...	...	...	...
Houses ... ,, cleanse and limewash cellars ... ..						...	...	...	...	...
,, repair cellar openings ... ..						...	...	...	...	...
,, cleanse ... ..						...	5	4	...	9
,, damp course and make dry						20	2	1	...	23
,, provide dust bins						138	201	322	...	661
,, prevent overcrowding ... ..						...	6	6	...	12
,, repair paving of yards and passages						19	11	14	...	44
,, ,, roofs, floors, walls, &c.						58	74	115	...	247
,, ventilate rooms ... ..						...	...	...	...	...
,, provide, trap, &c., sinks and waste pipes						33	5	17	...	55
Manure ... ,, remove accumulations						10	5	5	...	20
,, cleanse, repair or demolish pits or cesspools						3	...	...	...	3
Privies ... ,, cleanse, repair or provide new tubs						2	...	...	...	2
,, convert to W.C.'s						53	29	70	...	152
,, demolish ... ..						...	...	...	...	...
Stables ... ,, pave, drain or ventilate						1	...	1	...	2
Urinals ... ,, erect, repair or reconstruct ... ..						...	...	...	...	...
,, remove ... ..						...	...	...	...	...
Water ... ,, fill in disused well ... ..						...	...	...	...	...
,, cleanse or repair soft water pumps or tanks						11	3	34	...	48
,, provide town, or repair service pipes						4	7	21	...	32
W.C.'s ... ,, ,, additional						3	5	4	...	12
,, repair or cleanse fittings						21	35	33	...	89
,, lay on flushing water						1	...	...	...	1
,, repair, rebuild or cleanse						7	4	4	...	15
,, convert tippler closets to proper W.C.'s ... ..						...	...	...	...	...
Bakehouses Contraventions ... ..						...	...	...	56	56
Common Lodging Houses ,, ... ..						...	...	...	266	266
Pairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ,, ... ..						...	...	...	67	67
Factory and Workshops ,,						8	4	9	...	21
Houses Let in Lodgings ,, ... ..						...	...	...	153	153
Ice Cream premises ,, ... ..						...	...	...	4	4
Laughter Houses ,,						6	...	...	...	6
Smoke Nuisances ... ..						...	1	2	...	3
Still Boiling ... ..						...	...	...	...	...
Offensive Trades ... ..						...	...	...	12	12
Other Defects ... ..						...	...	5	...	5
						578	565	857	558	2558
Smoke Observations						3	6	1	...	10

NUISANCES ABATED.

DISTRICTS.

						A	B	C	X	Total.
Accumulations (offensive) removed	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	16	...	27
Animals ...Removed	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	7	...	26
Ashpits ...Demolished	...	...	...	...	...	6	18	85	...	109
	Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains ...Brick replaced with pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disconnected from sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inlets trapped and soil pipes ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Removed from inside houses	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
	Soil pipes, chambers or spouting, cleansed, repaired, re-constructed or provided	...	...	...	...	417	780	801	...	1998
	Soil pipes removed from inside houses	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	16
Houses ...Cellars cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cellar openings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cleansed	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	...	9
	Damp-coursed and made dry	...	...	...	...	12	6	1	...	19
	Dust-bins provided	...	...	...	...	801	626	730	...	2157
	Overcrowding prevented	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	10
	Paving of yards and passages repaired	...	...	...	...	148	115	236	...	499
	Roofs, floors, walls, &c.	...	...	...	...	165	162	285	...	612
	Rooms ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sinks and waste pipes, provided, trapped, &c.	...	...	...	...	82	7	86	...	175
Manure ...Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	19	4	5	...	28
	Pits or cesspools, cleansed, repaired or demolished	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Privies ...Cleansed, repaired, or new tubs provided	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
	Converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	60	66	155	...	281
	Demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Stables ...Paved, drained or ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Urinals ...Erected, repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water ...Disused wells filled in	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	38	...	59
	Soft water pumps or tanks cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	31	25	63	...	119
	Town provided, or service pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	31	9	41	...	81
W.C.'s ...Additional provided	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	4	...	19
	Fittings repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	28	72	52	...	152
	Flushing water laid on	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Repaired, rebuilt or cleansed	...	...	...	...	23	16	6	...	45
	Tippler closets converted to proper W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bakehouses	Contraventions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	267
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	64
Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	7	...	17
Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	147
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
Swill Boiling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
Cross-channel gutters fixed	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	33	...	39
Stable used as Dwelling House	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
						1914	1932	2668	530	7044
Drain traps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	123	120	268	...	511
Yards of drain laid	...	...	...	...	...	936	1265	2033	...	4234
Visits to premises re Abatement of Nuisances, &c.						5695	6197	5139	...	17031

Sanitary Inspection of Town.

During the year 2,558 Notices were served in respect of defects in drains, conversion of privies or tubs to water closets, etc., and to abate nuisances under Public Health or Local Acts.

7,044 defects were remedied.

511 drain traps fixed.

4,234 yards of drain laid.

17,031 visits made by Inspectors.

Owing to the services of the District Inspectors being diverted to duties connected with the Infectious Diseases Notification and Prevention Acts, less results were obtained under the foregoing heading than would have been the case had the Inspectors been able to give the whole of their time to this class of work as in previous years.

This additional call on the services of the Inspectors entailed the investigation of 1848 new cases of Infectious Diseases, to which 3,494 visits were paid.

LEGAL ACTION.—92 Statutory Notices were served for offences against the Public Health or Local Acts, of which 56 were complied with. Of the remaining 36 notices, one was not proceeded with owing to the decision of the Local Authority to close the affected houses under the Housing Acts on account of the dilapidated condition of the premises ; one allowed to stand in abeyance, on the nuisance being temporarily abated, owing to the existence of a scheme of alteration of premises ; in five cases the necessary works were proceeding but not completed by the end of the year ; in 17 cases steps were being taken to carry out the requirements of the notices ; in three cases the Borough Surveyor had instructions to carry out the works required in default of the owners doing so ; in four cases nothing had been done by the end of the year ; and in the remaining five cases the notices were unexpired on December 31st. In addition to the above, it was found unnecessary to serve notices in ten cases as the works were put in hand, seven being completed, and three progressing at the year end. In addition 31 notices served prior to 1924 were complied with, and the works required in eight other instances were progressing but not completed by the end of the year.

Common Lodging Houses.

On register	...	...	...	...	...	14
Number of Rooms registered for sleeping	...	...	...	...	...	102
Number of Lodgers provided for	—Adults					533
	—Children					23
Visits of Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	1724
Notices and cautions given in respect of breaches of						
the Acts and Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	257
Written Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	9
Notices and Cautions complied with	...	...	...	...	...	267

Owing to the epidemic of Small-Pox in the Borough these houses were inspected daily during the latter part of the year, but they fortunately escaped a visitation of that disease.

No night inspections were made of these premises, as, owing to the close watch kept for cases of Small-Pox, together with the supplying of lists of lodgers by the keepers, any case of overcrowding could be detected by these means.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	...	33
Added during the year	...	...	...	...	...	0
Closed during the year	...	...	...	...	...	0
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	33

These houses contain 156 rooms and have accommodation for 238 adults and 61 children, living and sleeping, or for 297 adults and 93 children sleeping only.

Visits of Inspection	...	...	...	3791
Notices and Cautions given to the landlords and lodgers for various offences under the Bye-laws	...	...	...	153
Notices and Cautions complied with	...	...	...	147

Owing to the prevalence of Small-Pox in the Borough these houses were inspected daily during the latter part of the year, three cases of Small-Pox being dealt with and removed to the Hospital.

Close watch being kept on these houses by day, it was not found necessary to make any night inspections for the purpose of discovering cases of overcrowding or other infringement of the Bye-laws.

Overcrowding.

The records of the Department which show overcrowding are the result of enquiries made by the health visitors and sanitary inspectors into certain cases of infectious diseases, tuberculosis, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria and pneumonia.

The following list gives some typical examples :—

Scarlet Fever,	case 331,	2-roomed house ; 1 family ; 8 occupants (two adults, and 6 children aged from 1 to 18 years.)
„	„ 294,	4-roomed house ; 2 families ; 10 occupants (four adults, 2 adult lodgers, and 4 children).
Chicken-Pox,	case 509,	2-roomed house ; 1 family ; 10 occupants (two adults, and 8 children aged 2 to 15 years).
Pneumonia,	case 105,	4-roomed house ; 2 families ; 15 occupants (four adults, and 11 children aged 1 to 21 years).
„	„ 132,	4-roomed house ; 11 occupants ; father, mother, and 9 children aged 9 months to 19 years).
Diphtheria,	case 209,	6-roomed house ; 2 families ; 13 occupants (4 adults, and 9 children aged 7 months to 21 years).
„	„ 17,	4-roomed house ; 2 families ; 11 occupants (4 adults, and 7 children aged 7 months to 14 years).
Measles,	case 1450	6-roomed house ; 2 families ; 17 occupants (4 adults, and 13 children aged 1 to 21 years).
„	„ 109,	6-roomed house ; 2 families ; 12 occupants (One family, 2 adults, and 2 children occupy one room only ; 2 adults, and 6 children aged, 2 to 17 years, occupy the other 5 rooms).

- Measles. case 972, 2-roomed house ; 8 occupants, Mother, Father, and 6 children aged from 8 months to 9 years).
- „ „ 843, 3-roomed house ; 2 families ; 11 occupants (4 adults, and 7 children ages ranging from 1 to 14 years).
- „ „ 160, 6-roomed house (house let in lodgings) ; 6 families ; 17 occupants (2 adults and 3 children ; 2 adults ; 2 adults and baby ; 2 adults and child ; 2 adults and child ; adult female).
- Tuberculosis, case 170, 6-roomed house, 3 families, 12 occupants (6 adults, and 6 children aged 1 to 13 years).
- „ „ 65, 3-roomed house, 2 families, 9 occupants (4 adults, and 5 children aged 4 to 13 years).

APPLICATION FOR NEW CORPORATION HOUSES.—The following are extracts from letters received from applicants for new Corporation houses, and possibly illustrate better than the above the conditions under which they are compelled to live :—

16th August, 1924. “ Allow me to place before you the conditions under which my wife, three children and myself live, with a view to obtaining a Corporation house. We live in two rooms, the living room has to be used to cook in, wash in, as well as to store our foodstuffs ; there is no cupboard, only shelves I have erected. We have to store water in this room in a bucket. In the bedroom five of us sleep. My wife was confined in July, and living under these terrible conditions is retarding her recovery to good health. We have no back where the two children, aged four years and two, can play, with the result they have to be in the street, which is not only a great anxiety to both mother and myself, but is placing them in great danger. Trusting you will be able to assist me.”

27th November, 1924. " I cannot understand how it is we cannot get a house, as we have just had the doctor in to a child, aged 6 years with the Mumps. There are six of us sleeping in the same room. Wife, consumptive, baby aged 6 months, and girl with the Mumps all sleeping in the same bed, and I am sleeping with two girls aged 12 and 8 respectively. I don't think there are many worse cases and deserving cases than ours in Derby. We have seen the Clerk to the Housing Committee, and he says they are letting them to larger families, so large families must come before ill-health. We have had the girl, aged 12, at Rhyl for 3 months with weak lungs, so I suppose under the present conditions she will go the same as her mother. Hoping if possible, you will do your best for us."

19th December, 1924. " I am writing to solicit your help if possible in obtaining a Council house for myself, wife and five children. I am at present living in a house which contains fifteen persons, viz., nine children and six adults. As you are already aware that seven of this number have recently been attacked by Small-Pox (due I am convinced to overcrowding). I shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly bring this to the notice of the Housing Committee, as my name has already been on the books for nearly eighteen months, and I read a statement in the local paper recently (made by one of the Councillors) to the effect that all families with two or more children were provided for. My five children (of both sexes) are compelled to occupy the same bedroom, and the other family in the house *are tubercular*, making sanitary conditions infinitely worse. Thanking you for any help you may be able to render me in this important matter."

Offensive Trades.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	25
Added during the year	...	...	...	...	0
Closed during the year	...	...	...	...	1
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	24
Factories	...	...	...	...	4
Workshops	...	...	...	...	20
Inspector's visits	...	..	..	62	
Notices served	...	...	...	12	
Defects remedied	...	...	...	9	

LIST OF OFFENSIVE TRADES IN THE BOROUGH.

Bone Calcining	..	..	..	..	1
Bone Boiling	..	..	..	..	1
Gut Scraping	..	..	..	..	4
Hide and Skin Markets		..	..	..	2
Skin Curing	..	..	..	..	2
Blood drying		...	...	...	1
Soap Boiling	..	..	..	..	1
Tallow Melting	..	..	..	..	1
Tripe Boiling	..	..	..	..	6
Varnish Making		..	..	..	1
Dealers in rags, bones, and skins	..				3
Fat melting and extracting		...			1
					—
Total	..				24
					—

Manure Pits

These were inspected as far as possible, and all accumulations removed before the summer period set in. Owing to the summer months being cold and wet, the offensiveness of these accumulations was much reduced, and no other action was found necessary.

Factories and Workshops.

The following are the Tables of action and work done.

INSPECTIONS.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF			
	INSPEC- TIONS.	WRITTEN NOTICES.	VERBAL NOTICES.	PROSE- CUTIONS.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	130	17	23	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	189	18	25	0
Totals	319	35	48	0

Defects found	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
„ remedied		...	...	...	...	...	65

HOME WORK.												
OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107. FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.							OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
Lists received from Employers.							Prosecutions.					
Twice in the year.				Once in the year.								
Outworkers.		Lists.		Outworkers.								
Con- tractors	Work- men.	Con- tractors	Work- men.	Con- tractors	Work- men.							
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
						Notices served on Occupiers as sending Lists.	Failing to keep or permit inspec- tion of Lists.	Failing to send Lists.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.
(1)									(15)	(16)		
									Orders made (S 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).		
Total	92	63	340	7	4	5	..	..	..	..	1	..

Inspections, &c., of Workrooms where women and young persons are employed.

Workrooms on Register at beginning of year	...	...	166
Added during the year	...	...	18
Removed during the year	...	...	19
Workrooms on Register at end of 1924	...	...	165
Visits paid by Female Sanitary Inspector	...	...	598
Verbal Notices given	...	...	7

Inspection of Workplaces.

In addition to Inspections of Workrooms where women and young persons are employed, visits, to the number of 99, were paid by the Female Sanitary Inspector, to such workplaces as Cafés, Restaurants, Retail Shops, &c.

Inspection of Out-workers or Home-workers.

Pursuant to Section 107 Factory and Workshop Act, 94 lists of out-workers have been received from the various firms in Derby. Of the out-workers, 123 were engaged in net-mending, 133 in altering, making or finishing wearing apparel, and 2 making surgical bandages. Five lists have been received from other Councils giving 6 names of out-workers employed by firms in their District, who reside in Derby, and 9 lists with 21 names have been forwarded to Councils in whose Districts out-workers employed by Derby firms reside. During 1924, 549 visits to the homes of these out-workers were made by the Female Sanitary Inspector. As a result of these visits 4 verbal notices were given with regard to unwholesome premises. Three letters were sent cautioning firms for failure to send in lists on the specified date.

Registered Workshops.

Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Factory Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Workshops where females and young persons are employed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
Total number of Workshops on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	630

Other Matters (Factory and Workshops Act).

Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—

Failure to affix Abstract (S. 133)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Action taken in matters referred to H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts but not under the Factory & Workshops Act (S. 5)	{		Notified by H.M. Inspector		...	...	...	33
			Reports sent to H.M. Inspector		...	...	...	8
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

Underground Bakehouse (S. 101) :

Certificates granted during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
In use at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Public Conveniences.

The five Public Conveniences for the use of women are inspected regularly by the Female Sanitary Inspector, the Central (" Spot ") convenience (provided in 1922) being inspected daily, the total visits paid during the year being 418.

DERBY RAINFALL, 1924.

We are indebted to Messrs J. Davis & Son for the following Table :—

According to the return of rainfall experienced at Derby during the past year, and taken by Messrs. John Davis and Son, All Saints' Works, there were 221 rainy days in 1924. The amount of rain which has fallen is 30·04 inches, which is 1·90 (almost two inches) above that of the average of the twenty years 1900-1920. The detailed figures are as under :—

	DERBY.			DUFFIELD.			Average for Derby 1900-1920 inclusive		
	Inches.	No. of rainy days		Inches.	No. of rainy days.				
Jan.	... 2.39	... 19	...	... 2.60	... 16	...	2.30		
Feb.	... 0.84	... 18	...	... 0.76	... 16	...	2.09		
Mar.	... 0.96	... 9	...	... 1.29	... 8	...	2.36		
April	... 2.18	... 14	...	... 2.41	... 14	...	1.78		
May	... 4.38	... 27	...	... 3.62	... 24	...	2.12		
June	... 2.61	... 14	...	... 2.65	... 17	...	2.13		
July	... 2.99	... 21	...	... 3.29	... 21	...	2.68		
Aug.	... 2.81	... 24	...	... 3.70	... 23	...	2.89		
Sept.	... 2.84	... 24	...	... 3.12	... 25	...	1.70		
Oct.	... 4.23	... 19	...	... 4.46	... 20	...	2.63		
Nov.	... 1.57	... 17	...	... 1.74	... 16	...	2.27		
Dec.	... 2.24	... 15	...	... 2.99	... 17	...	3.19		
	30.04	... 221	...	32.63	... 217	...	28.14		

Water Supply.

Number of gallons of water supplied to Derby from

Public Supply 1,549,563,000

Per centage of total quantity from the Derwent Valley

Supply 85%

Nine samples of water for analysis were taken from wells in the town and in every case the results of the analysis showed that the water was not of satisfactory quality for drinking purposes. Notices were served on the respective owners to close the wells, resulting in all the wells being closed and town water laid on to twelve houses. Also the closing of five wells was secured by preliminary action, and town water laid on to eight houses and a place of worship. In addition to the above two wells from which four samples were taken, were closed and town water laid on to 4 houses, this being work done in connection with notices served in the year 1923, while one notice requiring the closing of a well to one house has not yet been complied with.

Smoke Nuisances.

Ten observations were made during the year, three chimneys being found to be discharging black smoke in such quantities as to be a nuisance. Preliminary notices to abate these nuisances were served, all being complied with.

Canal Boats.

Boats Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Visits to Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	220

INFRINGEMENT OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS :—

No Certificate on board	...	...	...	...	1 instance
Absence of Marking	...	...	...	...	1 „
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	1 „
Painting	...	...	...	...	13 „
Provision of water vessel	...	...	...	...	1 „
Boats found in bad repair	...	...	...	...	4 „

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—None.

OTHER STEPS TAKEN.—21 notices sent.

Cases of Infectious Diseases dealt with	0
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Number of Boats on the Derby Register at end of 1924 :—

(a) No. of boats believed to be in use or available	..	5
No. propelled by motor	.. ..	0
(b) No. of boats that cannot be traced	.. ..	8
Removed from Register	.. ..	0

No. of boats registered during 1924 :—

(a) Motor propelled	..	0
(b) Horse drawn	..	0

Of the 21 complaint forms sent out 10 were returned signed by Canal Boat Inspectors as required by the Act, the necessary works having been done. In addition, one certificate sent out during 1923 was also returned. Of the remaining 11, one was cancelled owing to a fore-cabin not being used as a dwelling, and in the other ten instances satisfactory letters were received from the respective owners stating that the Complaints were being attended to and would be completed as soon as circumstances permitted.

Food-preparing Premises.

Number of pork butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	35
„ shops where making-up is carried on	...	...	...	...	29
„ visits of inspection	...	...	...	...	275
„ verbal notices given and complied with	..				30

Workshop Bakehouses.

Bakehouses in occupation at beginning of year	...	...	...	69
Bakehouses re-occupied	...	...	...	2
Added during year	...	...	...	2
Vacated during year	...	...	...	4
No. on Register at end of year	...	...	...	69

DISUSED BAKEHOUSES :—

Unoccupied at beginning of year	...	...	...	67
Vacated during the year	...	...	...	4
Re-occupied during the year	...	...	...	2
Demolished during the year	...	...	...	2
Number unoccupied at end of year	...	...	...	67
Visits paid to occupied Bakehouses	...	...	...	85
„ „ unoccupied „	...	...	...	52
„ „ Factory „	...	...	...	52

SANITARY WORK :—**Workshops. Factories. Total.**

Defects found during the year	32	24	56
Defects remedied during the year	24	18	42
Written notices served	8	7	15
Verbal notices given	24	17	41

Meat Inspection.

During the year 62 carcasses of beef were condemned for the following reasons :—26 tuberculosis, 1 black quarter, 4 difficult parturition and milk fever, 2 injury, 15 dropsical, 8 Johnnes disease, 1 mastitis, 2 nephritis, and 3 septicæmia.

There have also been condemned 16 carcasses of veal and 4 bodies of mutton.

The number of Tuberculous cattle was 100 cows, 17 heifers and 4 bullocks.

CONDITION OF TUBERCULOUS ANIMALS :—

Cows—	Prime condition	..	19
	Good	„ ..	48
	Poor	„ ..	33
Heifers—	Prime condition	..	13
	Good	„ ..	4
Bullocks—	Prime condition	..	2
	Good	„ ..	2

Thirty-four pigs were found to be Tuberculous, and seven whole carcasses condemned; in the remainder the lesions were confined to the head and organs which were condemned. Three carcasses affected with urticaria, and two septicæmia, were also condemned.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT.—During the year 13 tons, 15 cwt., 2 qrs. of meat have been disposed of for treatment for the recovery of fats, bones and meat, and their preparation for commercial purposes.

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED.

8,732 lbs.	Fish.
25,394 lbs.	Fruit and Vegetables.*
41,418 lbs.	Meat.
2,210 lbs.	} Various Foods.
and	
462 tins	
338	Brace Game.
225	Eggs.

*Included in this number are 2,240lbs. Brussels Sprouts. The attention of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was called to this item.

Slaughter-Houses.

At the end of year 1924 :—

In hands of private holders	...	...	...	...	28
Corporation houses let to private tenants	...	...	...	...	18
Corporation houses used as public	...	...	...	...	1
Corporation houses standing empty	...	...	...	...	0
Corporation houses used as cooling rooms	...	...	...	...	1
Corporation houses used as tripe boiling premises	...	...	...	...	2
Corporation houses used for gut scraping	...	...	...	...	1
Private houses standing empty	...	...	...	...	0

Visits of inspection : 7,112.

The licence of slaughter-house No. 89 was not applied for. The premises are still in occupation of the same owner.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.—Slaughtering at the Corporation Houses is under the direct control of the Health Department.

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

The following summary shows particulars of disinfections and disinfestations carried out during the year :—

AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Rooms Disinfected	...	...	...	...	1,195
School Class-rooms Disinfected	...	...	...	...	128
Bedding, &c. (after Small-Pox) instances	...	...	...	...	104

OTHERS (including Cancer, Scabies, Verminous conditions, &c., Disinfection only carried out by request).

Rooms Disinfected	...	...	...	...	50
Bedding, Clothing &c. (instances)	...	...	...	...	10

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

Purveyors on Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	281
Added during the year	...	...	...	...	49
Removed during the year	...	...	...	...	15
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	315

COWKEEPERS WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	14
Added during the year	...	...	...	0	
Removed during the year	...	...	...	0	
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	14
Inspector's visits...	...	...	...	...	521
Verbal Notices given	...	...	...	...	65
Written notice served	...	...	...	...	1
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	63

REGISTERED PURVEYORS LIVING OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	118
Added during year	...	...	...	...	3
Removed during year	...	...	...	...	0
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	121
Visits to Factory Dairies	...	...	...	...	20
Written Notice served	...	...	...	...	1
Verbal Notices given	...	...	...	...	0
Notice complied with	...	...	...	...	1

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

During the year, 227 samples were submitted to the Borough Analyst for examination. 196 were " Official " samples, and 3 (or 1.53%) of these were adulterated. The remainder, 31, were " Informal " samples, 2 (or 6.45%) being adulterated.

The following is the summary of the Borough Analyst, Mr. John White, F.I.C., for the year 1924 :—

<i>Official Samples.</i>			<i>Informal Samples.</i>		
<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adult- erated.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adult- erated.</i>
Butter	13	—	Coffee & Chicory		
Cocoa	4	—	Essence ...	2	—
Coffee	7	—	Condensed Milk	6	—
Lard	6	—	Cream ...	3	—
Margarine	8	—	Cream, Preserved	8	—
Milk	154	1	Fish Paste ...	1	—
Milk, Skimmed	1	—	Salmon & Shrimp		
Sausages	3	2	Paste ...	2	—
			Sausages ...	3	2
			Self-Raising		
			Flour ...	6	—
	196	3		31	2

The average composition of the 154 samples of Milk :—Non-fatty solids, 8·74 ; Fat, 3·74 ; Total solids, 12·48.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES :—The sample of milk was 24% deficient in fat.

The two “ official ” samples of sausages contained respectively 0·27 and 0·30 per cent. of boric acid, corresponding to 18·9 and 21·0 grains per pound. The two “ informal ” samples of sausages contained 0·30 and 0·31 per cent. of boric acid, equivalent to 21·0 and 21·7 grains per pound. The average weight of each sausage was from two and a half to two and three-quarter ounces ; one sausage would therefore contain approximately from three to three and a half grains of boric acid.

PRESERVATIVES.—Two of the samples of butter contained boric acid, the amounts present being 0·13 and 0·25 per cent. respectively. The proportion of water present in the butter and margarine samples was in all cases below the statutory limit of 16 per cent.

The samples of cocoa were free from arsenic.

It will be noted that the average composition of the 154 samples of milk (including that adulterated) was very good, both non-fatty solids (8·74) and fat (3·74) being well above the Government standard of 8·5 and 3·0 respectively.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK & CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 & 1917—

(1) *Milk ; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.*

	Number of Samples examined for pres- ence of Pre- servative.	Number Preservative found and percentage in each.	Nature of Preserv- ative.	Action taken.
MILK ..	None			
CREAM ...	3	—	—	—

All milk samples examined under Food and Drugs Act were free from preservatives.

(2) *Cream sold as Preserved Cream.*

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(i.) Correct statements made	...	...	8
(ii.) Statements incorrect	...	...	0
			—
Total	...	...	8
			—

(iii.) Percentage of Preservative in each sample.

Found. Stated on Statutory label.

0·04	...	0·4
0·25	...	0·4
0·20	...	0·4
0·28	...	0·4
0·26	...	0·4
0·10	...	0·4
0·28	...	0·4
0·39	...	0·4

(b) Milk Fat.

(i.) Above 35 per cent. ...	...	...	8
(ii.) Below 35 per cent. ...	...	...	0
Total			8

(c) Incorrect label. ... 0

(d) Verbal caution ... 0

(3) *Thickening substances.* None.

THE MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1918.—The following amounts were supplied during the year:—

		Sold at	Supplied	
		cost price.	free.	Total.
Dried Milk	... 10,409 lbs.	...	1,339 lbs.	11,748 lbs.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

During the year 36 samples of milk from farms sending milk into Derby have been examined for Tuberculosis. Only one sample of milk was found to be Tuberculous.

The farm from which this milk was supplied was visited by the Corporation Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. Aston, M.R.C.V.S., who examined the cattle; further samples of milk were taken from six cows, one of which proved to be tuberculous.

This cow was slaughtered, and the mesenteric glands and udder were found to be tuberculous.

Two samples killed the guinea pigs too soon for definite results to be obtained; further samples proved negative.

In addition to the above, 8 samples of milk sold as pasteurized were examined, one of which proved to be tuberculous. On enquiries being made, it was found that the pasteurizing plant had

been out of repair three days, on one of which this sample had been purchased.

It was impossible to trace the farm from which it was supplied.

Sterilized Milk.

A pasteurizing plant in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health has been installed by a local dairy ; this plant deals daily with 4,000 gallons of milk, supplying considerably over half the population of Derby.

There are also over 30 retail shops in the Borough selling bottled, sterilized or graded milk.

It is very gratifying to know that such a large portion of the milk supply of Derby is free from Tuberculosis.

Ice Cream Dealers.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	163
Added during the year	...	...	...	...	12
Closed during the year	...	...	...	...	4
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	171
Inspector's Visits	...	...	...	...	179
Verbal cautions given			...	...	4
Remedied	...	...	...	...	1

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Complaint.	Result.
Selling adulterated Milk, 24% deficient in fat	Pay costs, 20/-
Exposing person suffering from infectious disease	Dismissed.
Failure to notify two cases of Infec- tious Disease (Small-Pox) ...	Fined 25/-, and 5/- costs in each case.
Exposure whilst suffering from In- fectious Disease (Small-Pox) ...	Dismissed with caution.
Preparing unsound meat for human food	Fined £4 15s. 0d., and 5/- costs, or 25 days imprison- ment.
Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health	Order for abatement within two months. Case re-heard :— Application for penalty for non-compliance with order. Further adjourned for one month. Again re-heard :— Amended order made. Roofs to be done forth- with. Remainder of work required to be done within six months.
Drain in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health ...	Adjourned for two weeks. Re-heard :—Case withdrawn on payment of costs, 4/-.
Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health ...	Adjourned for two weeks. Re-heard :—Case withdrawn. on payment of costs, 4/-
Defective drain	Adjourned for two weeks. Re-heard :—Case withdrawn on payment of costs, 4/-.
Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.	Case adjourned for one month.

THANKS.

The thanks of the Department are due to the undermentioned :—

Mr. W. R. SEARLE, L.D.S., for kind attention to the teeth of the Nursing Staff at the Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium (free of charge).

Messrs. G. WATHALL & SON for kind assistance in summoning the driver of the Ambulance in cases of emergency.

The CHIEF CONSTABLE, and members of the Police Force, for conveying messages to parents in cases of emergency, and for calling the Assistant Ambulance Driver.

Messrs. JOHN DAVIS & SON (DERBY) LTD., for Returns of Rainfall in the Borough of Derby and Duffield for the year 1924, and previous years.

VOLUNTARY HELPERS AT WELCOMES.

Mrs. Brydon.	Mrs. Giddings.	Mrs. Rowell.
Miss Brydon.	Miss Harwood.	Mrs. Stevenson.
Mrs. Berry.	Mrs. Hill.	Mrs. Swindon.
Mrs. Daykin.	Miss Hill.	Mrs. Scudder.
Miss Daykin.	Miss Hydes.	Miss Smith.
Mrs. Domleo.	Mrs. Jones.	Miss Simpson.
Mrs. Dorricott.	Mrs. Murdock.	Miss Simcock.
Mrs. Goodere.	Mrs. Moore.	Miss Wells.
Mrs. Grattidge.	Mrs. Nadin.	Miss Witney.
Mrs. Garton.	Mrs. Robinson.	Mrs. Wathall.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS OF THE MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Dr. C. E. Potter.	Mrs. Scudder.	Mrs. Warden.
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Councillor HOARE, and the Proprietors of the *Derby Daily Express*, for the interest they have taken in providing a Wireless Installation at the Small-Pox Hospital at Blakeley.

The SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, and Miss LONGDON, for the continued use of the Meeting House in St. Helen's Street, and for the use of crockery, etc., free of charge.

Dr. COWIE, Medical Officer of Health, Burton-on-Trent, and Mrs. DOUDNEY, Matron of the Royal Nursing Institution, for kindly conducting the examinations of the Fever Nurses' Association.

His Worship the Mayor and Members of the Town Council, and to relatives and friends of present and past patients, for gifts to the Hospitals and Sanatorium, especially at Christmas, and to many others for gifts at other times.

Many members of the public for notifying Infectious Diseases, especially Small-Pox.

STAFF.

- A. E. BRINDLEY, M.D., M.B., B.Sc., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health; Medical Superintendent of the Borough
Isolation Hospitals, and Medical Officer to the Education Committee.
- W. H. WRAY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.,
Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.
- ROBERT WEAVER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., Belfast, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H., L.D.S.
Assistant Tuberculosis Officer (part time), Assistant School Medical
Officer (part time).
- ANNIE R. McKAIL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., R.C.P.S.,
Maternity and Child Welfare Officer; Superintendent of Midwives.
- VICTOR J. A. WILSON, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.).
Resident Medical Officer, Borough Isolation Hospital.

Health Visitors.

- Miss E. WALLS, C.M.B., M.C.W., R.S.I. and Nursing Certs. (Infectious
Diseases).
- Mrs. E. A. THOMAS, Nursing Experience.
- Miss L. DIXON, C.M.B. and Nursing Certs.
- Miss A. KEELING, C.M.B., H.V. and Nursing Certs.
- Miss R. CROSS, C.M.B. and Nursing Certs.
- Miss R. WITNEY, C.M.B. and Nursing Certs.
- Miss A. MOORE, C.M.B. and Nursing Certs.
- Miss M. E. JONES, C.M.B., and Nursing Certs.
- Miss E. BAKER C.M.B. & Nursing Certs. (Tuberculosis Nurse).

Sanitary Inspectors.

F. W. FORD, R.S.I., *Chief Inspector.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| H. J. MORGAN, R.S.I. | A. C. W. LYON, R.S.I. |
| C. CLARKE, R.S.I., Meat Cert. | J. W. THURMAN, R.S.I., Meat Cert. |
| E. G. HARDY, R.S.I. | W. V. HARGREAVE, R.S.I.* |
| P. H. SHARDLOW, R.S.I. | Mrs. M. A. ASTLEY, R.S.I. |

Meat Inspector.

- F. HANSON, R.S.I., Meat Cert., San. Insp. Exam.

Hospital Staff.

Mrs. S. C. COWAN, *Matron.*

Sisters (6); Nurses (18); Domestic Staff (23).

Clerks.

- H. E. DAYKIN, Chief Clerk.
- W. BAGSHAW, Deputy Chief Clerk.
- E. MORETON, S. PRIME, Tuberculosis.
- W. T. PRITCHARD, Infectious Diseases.
- J. E. STAMP, Accounts and Correspondence.
- Miss D. SANTY, Miss E. COXON, Maternity and Child Welfare.
- P. SMITH, Laboratory Assistant.
- A. H. WATKINS, R. E. GOODALL, E. ROE, H. THURMAN, B. C. COLE,
H. RICHARDSON, G. HARRISON.

*Temporary duties.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	314
(b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme	...						114

1. Unfit Dwelling Houses.

Inspection—

(1) Total number of Dwelling Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	327
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910					543
(3) Number of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation					3
(4) Number of Dwelling Houses (exclusive of that referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...				621

2. Remedy of Defects without service of formal Notices.

Number of defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	511
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3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	45
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit :—						
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...		46
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	...		0

(3) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close	0
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B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	16
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) By Owners	26
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	6

C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ...	3
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	3
(3) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the Dwelling Houses having been rendered fit	0
(4) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	6
(5) Number of Dwelling Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	6

INSPECTIONS UNDER HOUSING ACTS.

Houses Inspected	870
Houses dealt with	621
Defects found	2,529
Defects remedied	4,208

					TOTALS.		
					Housing District " A. "	Housing District " B. "	Totals
No. of Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...	271	599	870
„ Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	...	190	462	652
„ Houses dealt with	...	...	...	...	185	436	621
DEFECTS FOUND.			DEFECTS REMEDIED.				
Housing District " A. "	Housing District " B. "	Total.					
			Housing District " A. "	Housing District " B. "	Total		
42	31	73	35	86	121	Water Supply	...
13	38	51	25	113	138	Defective drains	...
22	30	52	24	80	104	Sanitary Conveniences :—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Privies or tub closets converted to W.C.s	
11	38	49	2	60	62	Privies or tub closets abolished	...
—	2	2	—	7	7	Repairs to W.C's., &c.,	...
24	38	62	29	245	274	Insufficient W.C. accommodation	...
—	12	12	—	21	21	Ashpits or bins	...
35	25	60	35	56	91	Lighting or Ventilation	...
51	130	181	13	218	231	Absence of sinks	...
—	7	7	—	9	9	Defective sinks	...
—	—	—	—	7	7	Absence of wash-houses	...
35	8	43	35	47	82	Defective wash-houses	...
49	10	59	13	63	76	Absence of waste-pipes	...
—	25	25	3	28	31	Defective waste pipes	...
15	36	51	9	78	87	Absence of wash-coppers	...
23	68	91	11	160	171	Defective wash-coppers	...
43	121	164	20	114	134	Absence of or unsuitable provision for food storage	
27	71	98	28	167	195	Dampness of walls or floors	
6	10	16	14	71	85	Defective roofs	...
34	80	114	18	184	202	„ doors	...
55	317	372	59	735	794	„ floors	...
13	50	63	12	35	47	„ windows	...
123	124	247	50	344	394	„ walls	...
—	2	2	3	9	12	„ spouting	...
86	73	159	22	130	152	„ stairs	...
36	67	103	17	171	188	„ fireplaces	...
—	—	—	—	—	—	„ plastering	...
9	26	35	3	43	46	Overcrowding	...
4	4	8	2	8	10	Dirty Houses	...
60	72	132	71	157	228	Cellars	...
—	1	1	—	4	4	Yard paving or drainage	...
1	—	1	—	1	1	Outbuildings	...
80	87	167	34	94	128	Offensive accumulations	...
—	1	1	—	2	2	Soft water pumps or cisterns	...
6	18	24	5	40	45	Animals	...
—	1	1	—	15	15	Dangerous chimneys	...
—	3	3	—	14	14	Cross channel gutters	...
903	1626	2529	592	3616	4208	Other defects	...
			120	879	999	Yards of drain laid	...
			53	116	169	Gullies fixed	...
			10	55	65	Inspection chambers built	
			8	34	42	Ventilation shafts fixed	...

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACT, 1920, AND THE RENT AND MORTGAGE RESTRICTIONS ACT, 1923.

Eleven applications for Certificates under Section 2 (2) of the above Act were made during the year, and seven were granted. In the other four cases the houses were found not to be in such a state as to warrant the issue of certificates but notices were served under the Acts applicable to deal with defects found. In addition, one certificate was issued in respect of an application made at the end of 1923.

Of the 8 Certificates granted,

In four cases the required works were carried out by the respective owners.

In three cases the tenants deducted the increase of rent allowed by the Act, and are now paying a rent reduced to that extent; while in the remaining case nothing has been done either by landlord or tenant.

ERECTION OF HOUSES (Derby Corporation Housing Scheme).

No. of Houses commenced during 1924	...	...	...	124
No. of Houses completed during 1924	...	...	...	114
Total No. of houses completed under the Scheme at end of 1924	...	...	...	838
Total of each class of house	...Parlour 418, Non-Parlour 420			

COLLECTION OF HOUSE REFUSE.

I am indebted to Mr. C. A. Clews, the Borough Surveyor, for the following report :—

COLLECTION OF HOUSE REFUSE AND SCAVENGING.

The vehicles now in use in collecting refuse are 7 electric vehicles, 5 1-ton Ford lorries, and 2 horse vehicles for centre of town, in addition to the Pagefield lorry with 4 containers and 3 horses,

The "Pagefield" system introduced in 1923 has proved very satisfactory, approximately one quarter of the total refuse being collected by this system.

For collection of refuse in the centre of the town a larger horse vehicle has been constructed (cubic capacity 200 feet) and is proving a success.

Deputations to inspect the "Pagefield" system and general working of the department came from Birmingham, Kettering, Nottingham and Cannock Chase.

As regards street cleansing, a second Lacre motor sweeping machine has been purchased, and the two machines now work a night and day shift; this enables the streets generally to be kept in a far cleaner condition. They work in conjunction with the "Karrier" Sweeper and Picker-up.

The Council have also recently agreed to purchase a second Leyland watering machine, the first one having proved satisfactory in every way. This will carry 1,000 gallons of water.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

Mr. C. A. Clews, Borough Surveyor, reports :—

"I enclose herewith list of the Open Spaces and Recreation Grounds in the Borough of Derby, and I should like you to emphasize, if possible, that we are far below what is the generally accepted standard of Open Spaces required by a town, which is 10% of the total area; this would allow Derby 527 acres of Open Spaces, whereas, including the lands recently acquired, we have a total of only about 300 acres, 175 of which have been added within the last few years.

The largest individual Open Space we have is on the Osmaston Park Road, which comprises a total area of about 84 acres, and provides for playing fields for Cricket, Football, etc., grass and hard tennis courts, bowling green, and a large Sports Ground and concrete track, which in my opinion, will ultimately be of very great service to the Borough.

The Reereation Ground and Lake at Alvaston comprise playing fields, hard and grass tennis courts, bowling green, ornamental grounds ; and the lake itself, which has an area of about 11 aeres of water, provides boating, and in addition to which, a paddling pool and stream (the latter about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length) has been provided, which is very popular with the youngsters. There is tea-house accomodation, and model yaeht sailing is indulged in on the lake, which latter is thoroughly well stocked with fish, owing to the generosity of Mr. Alderman Boam. Bird sanetuaries have been provided on the Osmaston Park Road Reereation Ground, and also between the Alvaston Lake and River Derwent, where it is hoped to encourage rare birds to nest. Already wild duek and other wild water fowl have been seen in large quantities swimming on the lake in the early mornings.

The Rykneld Reereation Ground, which was acquired immediately before the war, and was used for a number of years for war allotments, has now been laid out as an up-to-date Reereation Ground, including a paddling-pool (eonstruted in conerete) ; it has been erowded with ehildren during the recent hot weather. A portion of the ground has also been laid out as a gymnasium, which includes such apparatus as giant strides, ocean waves, swings, etc., and the remaining area is being laid out as playing fields.

The most recent acquisition has been a strip of land, having an area of about 20 aeres, on the west side of the River Derwent, most generously presented to the town by Mr. Curtis. This is an ideal position for pleasure grounds, and overlooks the river. Upon the east side of the river the Corporation have bought 48 aeres of land, which will be laid out as playing fields. The purchase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ aeres, being the remaining portion of the Derwent Bank Estate, has also been aequired by the town. This land is most beautifully wooded and terraced, and forms a sylvan retreat, overlooking the site of the Abbey Grounds referred to above, and this, when laid out, will form a continuation of same."

Area.	Acres.
22	
7	
$\frac{1}{2}$	
13	
30	
9	
$4\frac{1}{2}$	
$23\frac{3}{4}$	
84	
$6\frac{1}{2}$	
11	
7	
$48\frac{1}{2}$	
20	
$12\frac{1}{2}$	
<hr/>	
299 $\frac{1}{2}$	
300 a.	

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during 1924.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.														TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT (non-residents included).
	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 & under 2 yrs.	2 & under 3 yrs.	3 & under 4 yrs.	4 & under 5 yrs.	5 & under 10 yrs.	10 & under 15 yrs.	15 & under 20 yrs.	20 & under 35 yrs.	35 & under 45 yrs.	45 & under 65 yrs.	65 & upwards.		
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	16	6	6	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Scarlet Fever	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria and Croup	28	1	1	4	5	3	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	23
Influenza	36	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	9	16	7
Erysipelas	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	113	4	2	...	...	1	3	1	12	29	34	24	3	40
Tuberculous Meningitis	13	2	2	2	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	13	
Other Tuberculous Diseases	12	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	2	...	10	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14	84	65	62
Rheumatic Fever	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	1
Meningitis	10	...	3	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	4
Organic Heart Diseases	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	10	57	105	43
Bronchitis	138	23	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	6	22	75	23
Pneumonia (all forms)	85	24	12	6	2	1	1	...	3	3	7	14	12	52	
Other Diseases of Respira- tory Organs	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	5	5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	1	6	...	25
Cirrhosis of Liver	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	3
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Dis- ease	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	6	14	16	21
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
Other Accidents & Diseases of Pregnancy and Par- turation	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility & Mal- formation, including Premature Birth	60	58	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	29	3	3	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	3	12	35
Suicide	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	1	3
Other Defined Diseases	500	26	1	2	1	3	8	6	2	24	24	127	276	279	
Diseases ill-defined or un- known	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1513	159	44	22	12	14	32	24	32	91	114	382	587	700	

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

FORD STREET,

DERBY,

9th January, 1925.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, Mrs. PETTY, and GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit a report on the first 200 cases of Small-Pox which have recently occurred within the Borough. These cases have occurred between the dates of April 10th, and December 18th, 1924, and I think certain important conclusions can be drawn from the figures associated with the outbreak.

AGE AND SEX.—113 cases were males, and 87 females. Their ages varied from a baby aged 7 months up to 64 years. The majority of the cases occurred between the ages of 5 and 25 years, the period at which vitality is highest and the death-rate lowest. No fewer than 148 of the 200 cases were included in this age period, 93 of these occurring at the school age period (5 to 15).

WARD DISTRIBUTION.—With the exception of Osmaston Ward all the wards in the town were affected, Litchurch having the highest number of cases, viz., 46, followed by Pear Tree with 29; Friar Gate and Normanton Wards had the lowest number, 2 each. It is noteworthy that the ward which contains the most midden privies and the most private wells has hitherto remained free from the disease.

STREETS.—71 Streets were affected, Grosvenor Street and Brook Street having the highest number of cases, 13 each.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.—The cases occurred in old houses, such as those in Grove Place, Borough's Walk, Full Street, and Court 5, Kensington Street, as well as in the new houses on Osmaston Park Road and Victory Road. They occurred in poor houses, such as those in connection with Courts, and also in better class houses, such as those in Rose Hill Street, Lower Dale Road, London Road, Friar Gate, &c.

Appended is a summary of the housing conditions and sanitary conveniences associated with the cases. It will be noted that there were comparatively few cases in connection with poor houses :—

Number of houses affected	...	...	...	...	104
Water closets at houses	...	...	...	...	96
Other do.	...	...	...	...	8
Courts or not through-ventilated houses	...	...			6
Houses that possibly under modern standards had not sufficient room space for occupants	...	...			2
Houses wherein the conveniences or amenities were lacking— <i>i.e.</i> , coppers, sinks, water, &c.	...				16
Houses that could not be called cleanly owing to tenants	...	...	...	...	5
Houses affected that were in congested area or slums, such as in Brook Street, Borough's Walk, Goodwin Street, &c.	...	...	...	...	19
Comparatively modern houses affected, such as in Osmaston Park Road, Nightingale Road, Abingdon Street, Roe Street, Rose Hill Street, Boden Street, Silver Hill Road, Leacroft Road, &c.					58
Older houses not in either of above two classes, such as in Litchurch Street, High Street, Oxford Street, Bloomfield Street, Norman Street, &c.	...	...			27

It is noteworthy that no case has occurred in any of the Common Lodging Houses in the Borough. In former outbreaks these places were often centres for the spread of infection.

TYPE OF THE DISEASE.—The type of the disease was very mild in most cases, but quite a good number of them approximated in type and character to the old form of Small-Pox. The *type* did not seem to have any relationship with the home conditions. The most severe cases occurred in Belgrave Street, Twyford Street, and Roe Street, as well as one case in Full Street; while the mildest cases occurred in Goodwin Street, Court 5, Kensington Street, and Leonard Street. There was often a marked tendency for cases in households to increase in severity. The first cases would be a mild

type, the first crop from this would tend to be more severe, and the second crop still more severe. I am of opinion that some cases occur without eruption, so that there have been all degrees from no eruption, cases with a few spots, up to those with copious rash.

No deaths occurred, and no serious complications followed, although in one or two instances care had to be taken to prevent damage to the eyesight. The patients generally were in very good health on discharge from hospital; in fact, many had apparently improved in this respect.

It is satisfactory to record that the health of the Staff (over 50 in number) who have had to deal with the cases and come into pretty intimate contact with them has remained good, and no case of Small-Pox has arisen among them.

VACCINATION.—171 of the cases were unvaccinated. 23 were reported to have been vaccinated in infancy, at varying periods from 23 to 64 years ago, while six were vaccinated after infection, though previously unvaccinated.

HISTORY OF THE OUTBREAK.—The first case which occurred in the town was brought from the Rural District of the County of Derbyshire, a child having been on a visit there where Small-Pox had occurred. Many of the early cases were connected with a Boot and Slipper Factory, and more recently 50 cases were connected with Reginald Street School. An unrecognised case of Small-Pox attended this School and gave rise to 30 other cases in the School. (See Chart).

Other sources of the spread of infection were traced respectively :

- (1) to a cinematograph performance ;
- (2) to a tea party.
- (3) to a visit of an unrecognised case to a gymnasium, and
- (4) to a dance.

Fresh cases have been imported from time to time, one case being apparently following a visit to Wembley. Another case occurred in a caravan, the infection being apparently contracted in a district near Nottingham. In another case the infection was apparently contracted in a district four miles outside the Borough, or during the journey to and from this district.

SCHOOLS.—The Schools in which more than one case occurred, in addition to Reginald Street, were Abbey Street Boys' (5), St. Luke's (4), Orchard Street (4), St. Anne's (3), Christ Church, St. Joseph's, St. John's, All Saints' and Pear Tree (2 each). No cases occurred in connection with the schools which have been condemned by the Board of Education.

RELATIONSHIP TO WATER SUPPLY AND MILK SUPPLY.—No connection with either water supply or milk supply could be traced in any case, nor did there seem to be any connection with other articles of food or with clothing.

ACTION TAKEN.—The cases were isolated at once on discovery, the contacts in the house were examined and kept under observation 21 days, and as many as possible were persuaded to be vaccinated. Many of the contacts were also bathed at the Health Office, the numbers being respectively 155 and 307.

The contacts were kept under observation for a period of three weeks, as the period of incubation and also invasion before the appearance of the eruption was often prolonged. All the infected houses were visited daily. The Common Lodging Houses and Houses let in Lodgings were inspected daily, as were infected schools.

In one instance a school was closed (Reginald Street) for a period of 10 days. This allowed the premises, books, &c., to be thoroughly disinfected.

DIFFICULTIES.—It might be well to enumerate some of the difficulties in dealing with the present outbreak of the disease, especially as compared with the outbreak which occurred some 20 years ago :—

The principal difficulties are due to the natural history of the disease itself, which is of a mild type and easily escapes detection in some cases. One of the main troubles arises from the fact that after the preliminary illness from which most of them suffered, and which was often considered to be Influenza, the symptoms disappeared on the first appearance of the eruption. As the latter at first, at any rate, consisted of a few innocent looking pimples on the face or limbs no importance was attached to these, and the desire of the patient for action, to get out of doors, to resume work or school, was often acted upon, and thus infection was spread.

The mildness of the type of the disease doubtless caused an objection to the vaccination of contacts, as comparatively few of these were vaccinated in proportion to their number. Had the contacts in the homes, works, or schools been willing to be vaccinated, the number of cases would have been reduced by at least 80 per cent., in my opinion; although to be efficacious the vaccination must be done immediately, as it is useless to vaccinate contacts if they have already contracted the disease four or five days, and requests for vaccination have had, for this reason, sometimes to be refused.

We have also had to contend with concealment of cases, as instanced by a case taken into Court. In other instances information as to the occurrence of suspicious symptoms was unnecessarily delayed. On the other hand, I wish to pay tribute to the very great help which we have received from many poor people, such as those residing in Goodwin Street, Grove Place, and Stockbrook Street, for giving us early information of cases which otherwise might have proved great sources of danger. The accompanying chart shows the evil that unrecognised cases may cause in connection with a Public Elementary School.

Other drawbacks with which we have had to contend have been the scanty accommodation for the bathing of contacts at the Health Office, and the lack of adequate hospital accommodation at the time of pressure, as 100 cases occurred between the 1st October and the 18th December. This necessitated the utilisation of a large pavilion at the Isolation Hospital for the reception of Small-Pox cases, and the improvising of arrangements at the Blakeley Hospital for additional cases. At the July meeting of the Health Committee I reported as follows:—

“ If the disease continues to simmer along until the winter, the difficulties of dealing with it will be much greater. Our Small-Pox Hospital at Blakeley will only be able to deal with a very limited number of patients in the winter time, when the disease will tend to become more serious and more prevalent, and it will, I fear, be necessary to utilise the Isolation Hospital for dealing with some cases at least. This will react upon the admission of other cases of Infectious Diseases.”

The fears then expressed have proved only too true.

EVILS RESULTING FROM THE OUTBREAK.—It may be well to mention some of the evils resulting from the outbreak of Small-Pox, although, happily, no serious effects of the health of the patients have resulted.

Owing to pressure of work in connection with Small-Pox other duties have had to be neglected to a considerable extent, and unfortunately Diphtheria has shown a tendency to return to the town in somewhat serious form. Much of the work in connection with the inspection of houses has also suffered; but one of the most serious results is now to be felt in connection with the Isolation Hospital, as owing to the presence of Small-Pox the admission of patients to the infectious side has had to be greatly restricted. Many parents are willing to have their children vaccinated in order to gain admission, but one cannot recommend vaccination in acute stages of either Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever until they reach the convalescent stage.

Reference might also be made to the great cost in dealing with the outbreak, and to the fact that at a meeting of the Joint Small-Pox Hospital Committee held at Burton on January 6th, the cost per day of each patient had to be raised to 9/-. Previous to that it was 6/-, the latter sum having been found to be inadequate. This does not include the cost of disinfection of infected houses, clothing, &c., salaries of staff, &c.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE FUTURE.—It will be clearly gathered from the above report that the chief thing is to get hold of the cases early before infection is spread. In these days of quick transport and of facilities for aggregation at parties and picture palaces, &c., there are many opportunities for spreading the infection. I am of opinion that every effort should be made to let people know the insidious nature of the disease and how infectious it may prove to be, that *personal infection* is the chief factor in the spread, and that the early vaccination of contacts should be advocated; also in the case of the breadwinner of the family that his wages should be paid in full if he is compelled to lose work as a result of vaccination.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Petty, and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

A. E. BRINDLEY,
Medical Officer of Health.

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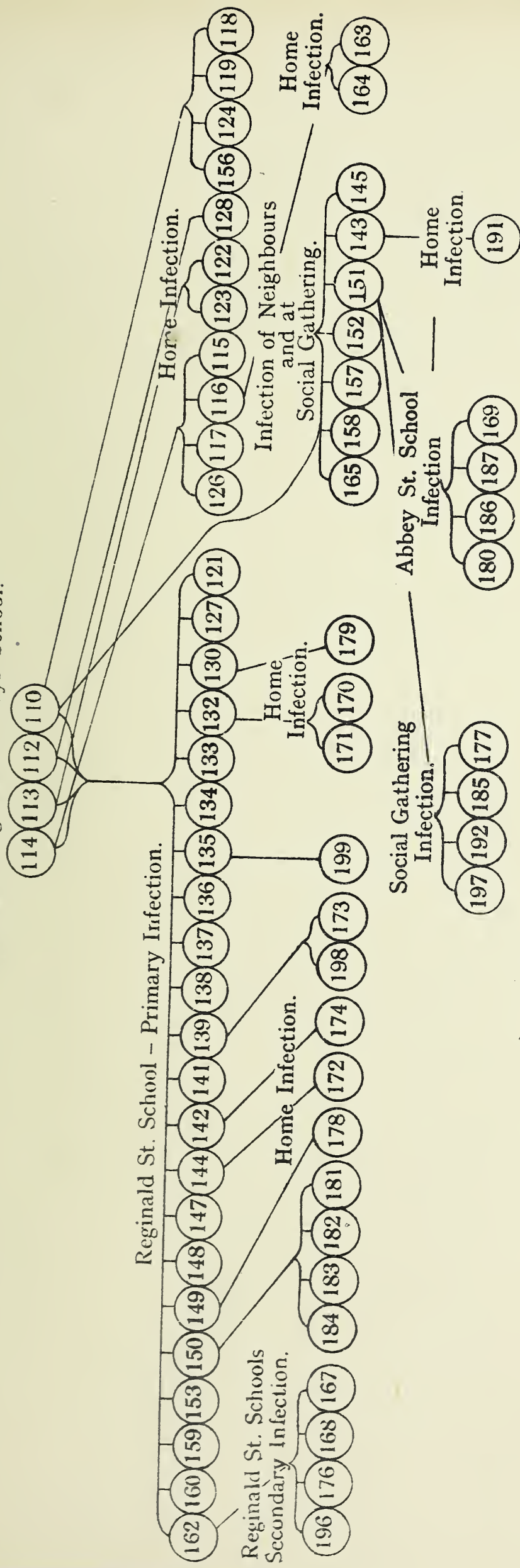
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Chart of REGINALD STREET (BOYS') SCHOOL INFECTION, and RECENT FOREIGN INVASIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Found at Reginald St. Boys' School.



Foreign Invasions.

